



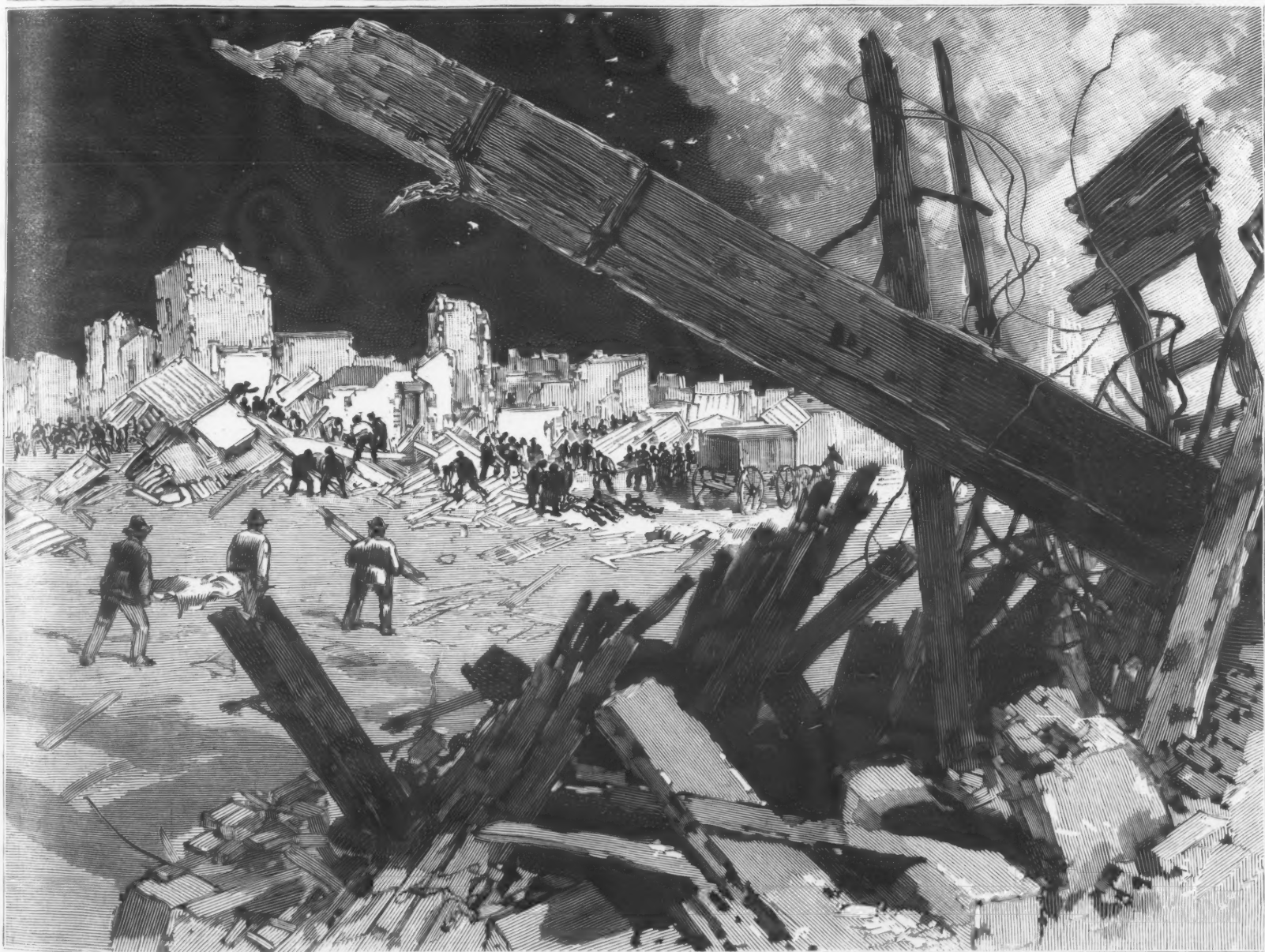
FRANK LESLIE ILLUSTRATED LOUISVILLE NEWSPAPER

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1. SCENE FROM THE RIVER DURING THE NIGHT OF THE CYCLONE. 2. GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS.

THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT LOUISVILLE, KY.—EIGHT HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED BY A DISASTROUS CYCLONE—FIRE ADDS TO THE HORRORS OF THE DISASTER.—[SEE PAGE 205.]

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, 161, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.
TRUMAN G. PALMER AND ELIAS C. CHAPIN, Managers.

NEW YORK, APRIL 5, 1890.

A CHANCE FOR AMATEUR
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

TO encourage the art of photography, and especially to encourage amateurs in the art, FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY hereby offers a prize of a \$200 photographic camera of the finest make to the amateur photographer who shall, within the next three months, send us the most perfect and artistic specimen of his or her work. It is our purpose to devote a page weekly of this periodical to the reproduction of the choicest pictures that are sent in for this competition, and at the close of the competitive period we shall produce photographs of the chief contestants. It is our desire, therefore, that contestants forward to us, with their work, cabinet pictures of themselves. In sending entries for this contest, the date when the pictures were taken, descriptions of the subjects, and any other facts of interest regarding them, should be given. We would also like the age of the photographer and the experience he or she has had in the art. The prize-winner will be selected by a committee consisting of Mr. Pach, the eminent photographer of this city, and Mr. Joseph Becker, the head of the art department of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. The first prize offered will, if the competition is sufficiently animated, be followed by others. The contest will be limited exclusively to amateurs. Professionals are barred. Address all communications to

ARKELL & HARRISON,

"Photograph Contest," JUDGE Building, New York.

SPECIAL interest is being manifested in both hemispheres at present regarding the condition of working men and women. The Labor Conference recently called at Berlin by the young Emperor is but an evidence of the widespread interest felt in social questions. It has dawned upon the minds of the governing and wealthy classes that the situation of the vast army of bread-winners must receive attention if the tendency to communism is to be suppressed. One of the most active pleaders for the cause of struggling working men and women is a daughter of Bishop Huntington, of Syracuse. She has gone so far as to address public audiences regarding this question, and has evidently given it profound study. In next week's issue of this paper we shall publish an editorial contribution from her pen on the subject of "The Slaves of To-day." Not only because of the writer's position and experience, but also because of the admirable manner in which she clothes her thoughts, her contribution will attract much attention.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE JAPANESE
CONSTITUTION.

EVERY American and European I have met has often asked me why the Japanese Emperor proclaims a Constitution, and why his subjects wish to be governed by a Constitution? In order to answer that question it is necessary to go back to the time prior to 1868, the year of the Imperial Restoration.

In the ancient times one long, unbroken line of Emperors reigned over and governed Japan. He decided all the national affairs, legislative, executive, and judicial; but when feudalism gradually came into existence, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, many of the feudal lords interfered, and often opposed the Emperor in the guidance of national politics, and in the course of time they encroached upon the sovereign power, and became, so far as the Government was concerned, the rulers *de facto*, and finally, by the dynasties of the feudal lords, Hojo and Asikaga, the Emperor was entirely displaced in the exercise of the sovereign power, and thereby became only the ruler *de jure*. This was about the year 1338, and subsequently the whole of the governmental power was in the hands of the feudal nobility. Frequently some of the Emperors attempted to restore the ancient right of imperial power, but without success. This form of government continued down to 1600, when Tokugawa perfected the sway of the feudal system, and thus carried the Japanese Government to the height of military despotism, which lasted until the end of the year 1853. In that memorable year Commodore Perry, of the United States, came to Japan and began to negotiate for a treaty of commerce with the United States.

The Japanese Government was greatly embarrassed with regard to the opening of the country to foreigners, and the entire nation was in a state of uproar, and opposed with threats, and even with assassinations, the signing of the treaty. However, the Government, finding it impossible to refuse the urgent demands of Commodore Perry, finally determined to conclude the treaty; and the opposing party, finding their cause disregarded by the Government, appealed to the Emperor—a long dominant ruler *de jure* at the so-called Celestial Palace of Kioto—and entered into a secret alliance with the Emperor and his party to bring him into the foreground of Japanese politics, and thus overthrow the feudal power of the Tokugawa family. From this time the names of Royalist and Feudalist became used in the history of Japanese politics. The contention of the two parties culminated in 1868 in the overthrow of the feudal régime of the Tokugawa dynasty and the restoration of the Emperor Mutsuhito to his ancient rights.

As soon as the Imperial Restoration was proclaimed all the representatives of the European and American Powers presented themselves at the palace and asked for the renewal of their treaties. The Emperor and the Royalists, finding it detrimental to the unity and strength of their newly-established Government to close the country against foreigners, complied with their demands. They went even further than this, inasmuch as they introduced European civilization, both material and intellectual. Thus rose the dawn of the new era in the history of Japan.

The Government then sent many commissioners to Europe and America to study laws and institutions. On their return these commissioners reported to the Government what they had seen and heard in the foreign countries. After some consideration the Government decided to adopt the system of national compulsory education, improvements of internal administration, the organization of the army and navy, and the establishment of judicial courts. Moreover, a constitutional form of government was adopted. The Japanese Constitution may be said to have sprung from the imperial decree of March, 1868, set forth in five articles, in one of which the Emperor clearly stated that all national affairs should henceforth be decided by the public opinion of the country. With this view the Government, in May of the next year, ordered that an assembly of deputies should be established in Tokio, the deputies to be appointed by the provincial Governments, for the purpose of deliberating and reporting upon national affairs.

This was the origin of our representative system of government. Feudalism was finally abolished in July, 1871, by imperial decree, and the whole country was divided into administrative districts, namely, three cities and seventy-three provinces, so that henceforth the whole nation became governed directly by the Emperor. Thus unity in the government and the basis of constitutionalism were firmly fixed.

In order to have the imperial decree of 1868 put in force, and to establish the form of constitutional government, it became necessary to first remodel the whole governmental department according to the principles of that form. Therefore, in August, 1871, the Emperor formed a Ministry, together with the House of Councillors (Sa-In), and the House of Executive Administrators (U-In), both appointed by himself. But after some years of experience it was decided that this form of government did not work harmoniously, therefore the Emperor, in April, 1875, abolished these Houses and simply formed a Ministry with the whole of the chiefs of the various governmental departments, and at the same time established the Senate and the Supreme Court of Appeal. By this change three distinct bodies, viz., Executive, Judicial, and Legislative, came into existence.

At this time the political works of Montesquieu—particularly "L'Esprit des Loix"—were studied by the Japanese officials and politicians, and the distinction of three political functions was to be seen in the organization of the Government. The Emperor, having organized the central Government, now turned his attention to the formation of local Governments, and he issued an imperial decree that all the Governors of the cities and provinces should meet in consultation at Tokio, and lay before him a report of the general condition and sentiments of the people, especially with relation to the introduction of local self-government. This report having been duly presented, the Emperor, in April, 1878, proclaimed Three Great Laws: First, the organization of counties, boroughs, and villages; second, the establishment of the local assembly; and third, the regulations for local revenue and expenditure. By passing these three laws His Majesty gave the impulse to local government.

In the summer of 1881 some member of the Government, together with the people, sent a memorial quoting the first promise of the Emperor, which was clearly laid down in the five articles of the imperial decree of 1868, and asked that the imperial wish, together with that of the people, might be immediately carried out. In October of the same year the Emperor proclaimed that the first Parliament should assemble in 1890. The next question which arose regarded the drawing up of the Constitution of the country, and the selection of some one to execute this great work. The Government decided that Count Ito should be appointed commissioner to Europe, for the purpose of examining the constitutions and laws governing the various Western nations. Upon the count's return to Tokio in 1884 he began to carry out the principles of constitutional government. The organization of the administrative department had to be entirely changed.

Therefore, in December, 1885, a Cabinet, composed of all the Ministers of State, was formed by imperial decree, and Count Ito was made Prime Minister. During four years he guided the national policy, and in April, 1888, when the Privy Council was established, Count Ito was made the President of the Council, and Count Kuroda filled his position as Prime Minister. The debate upon the Constitution began in the Privy Council in May and continued until February of the next year, and finally, on the 11th of that month, the Constitution and the laws relating to its execution were proclaimed by the Emperor in his palace at Tokio in the presence of all the imperial families, the Ministers of State, the nobility, the high dignitaries of the court, the chiefs of the various departments, and the foreign representatives.

Thus the present form of Japanese Government was made and fully developed within the brief period of thirty-six years; and Japan, one of the Eastern countries, came forward in the file of

the Western nations with her Constitution in her hand, following up every process of the civilization of Europe and America.

Kentaro Kaneko.

OUR ALASKA EXPEDITION.

IT will please the readers of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER to know that we have determined to send an exploring expedition into the heart of Alaska, to lay before the world the mysteries of that unknown land. The exploring party will be headed by Mr. E. H. Wells, of Cincinnati, who has already made journeys through Alaska, and Mr. A. B. Schanz, a talented newspaper writer and a gentleman of high scientific attainments. They left New York March 29th, proceeding directly to Cincinnati, via the New York Central and Bee Line, on the noted "Southwestern Limited" train; thence to New Orleans, and directly across to San Francisco by the popular Southern Pacific route. They are to sail from San Francisco on the 10th of April in the United States steamer *Patterson* for Alaska. On their arrival the expedition will be fully equipped, and the intrepid explorers, with the assistance of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty natives and others, will start on their march toward the interior. Photographers will accompany them, both from this city and from San Francisco, and it is very probable that a distinguished English scientist will also be one of the party.

The explorers will go as a party sent out by the publishers of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, but the New York Museum of Natural History will also participate in the enterprise, and the officials of the Geodetic Survey, at Washington, have lent, and will continue to lend, valuable assistance to the explorers. The narrative of the journey will be printed from week to week in this paper, and will be accompanied by the finest sketches and photographs of Alaskan views that have ever been printed. The explorers have before them a journey on foot of more than 1,200 miles. How much farther they will go will depend simply upon their endurance and the opportunities to obtain necessary food and fuel supplies.

We have every reason to believe that this exploring expedition will penetrate farther into Alaska than the feet of white men have hitherto trod, and we have unbounded confidence in the ability of those who have been intrusted with this hazardous work to perform it satisfactorily. Much attention has been attracted to the enterprise, and we are in receipt of letters from subscribers and from others in every part of the United States, and from other countries, showing the profound interest felt in the outcome of the expedition. It is not unlikely that the result will be second only to that of Stanley's explorations in Africa. The proposed route of the party is shown in the map of Alaska, printed in this number.

BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.

WHATEVER causes may have operated to lead to the retirement of Prince Bismarck from the Chancellorship of the German Empire, no one will believe that it bodes any good to the German people. The young Emperor, always impulsive, aggressive, and overbearing, has learned nothing by his brief experience in public life. Ambitious as he was during the last lingering illness of his father to seize the throne from the dying man's hand, it is not to be wondered at that when the throne was his he wanted to occupy it and to use its prerogatives without hindrance or restraint.

The matchless man in peace and war who had done so much for German unity, and so much for the progress, stability, and magnificence of the Empire, whose resignation was refused by the present Emperor's father and grandfather, has been restive ever since young William ascended the throne. The time evidently had come when he saw that his power had departed. He was an adviser whose advice was unsought and unaccepted. There was nothing left but to resign, and that was done with dignity and honor.

It is not too much to say that Bismarck is the

greatest German of his times. He held almost despotic powers. His decision in important crises was final. His word was law. He has been called "The Iron Chancellor" because of his determination and aggressiveness, but his disposition was peculiarly fitted for the work he had to do. It required a man not only of experience in the school of diplomacy, but also of indomitable courage and inflexible will, to repress the rising currents of opposition among the working masses, and to hold in unity contending factions in the legislative bodies of the Empire.

It is utterly impossible to divine what the policy of the young Emperor is intended to be. He has talked of little besides ships and soldiers from the time that he succeeded to the throne. Some of his utterances have been so impolitic that but for his youth and inexperience they might have led to serious complications. His latest move in behalf of a labor conference, and his attempts to satisfy and gratify the socialistic element, were an entire departure from his previous attitude, and their significance is yet unexplained and inexplicable.

If, as seems likely, the young Emperor is a man of moods and passions, swayed hither and thither by contending influences, inclined to rashness, to hasty and inconsiderate action, he has committed the greatest possible mistake in parting with an adviser who was as cautious as he was courageous, and as inflexible as he was indomitable. It is significant that Bismarck's successor is a man after the young Emperor's own heart—a man of war. Nearly his entire life has been spent in the army, and he has had little or no experience in diplomacy. Self-assertive and stubborn in maintaining his own opinions, we doubt if he will be able to retain his new place unless he dominates and controls.

It is not too much to say that the news of Bismarck's retirement fell like a shadow on the hearts of Germans at home and abroad. Their admiration for the old statesman was unbounded. He had won their confidence in spite of themselves by the sheer force of his might as the greatest power in European politics. Perhaps the time will come when from the shades of his retirement the great and noble man will yet be called to save the united German Empire from the results of the young Emperor's folly and rashness.

AGAINST FREE WOOL.

THE President of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, in an address to the wool growers of the nation, calls attention to the fact that farmers are suffering more at present from the low prices of farm products than at any other time within thirty years. He asks the farmers of the country to appeal to the President to put an end to the monstrous frauds now being perpetrated in imported wool, and to ask for a tariff law that will give to wool growers and wool manufacturers in the United States the exclusive privilege of supplying all the woolen goods and wool required for use in the country. In other words, he petitions not only for a protective tariff, but for a tariff that will prohibit the importation of foreign wool. He says that the importation of 90,000,000 pounds of wool last year, mostly scoured, was equivalent to one-quarter of all the wool consumed in the United States.

This demand is strengthened by a letter recently written by the Secretary of Agriculture, General Rusk. He declares that this country possesses such a marvelous range of climatic conditions and of soil, that it can produce "with no limitations of practical importance all the races and breeds of sheep in the world. He adds:

"The families of the merino race originating in Spain all thrive in this country, and include a large proportion of existing flocks. All the mutton breeds of Great Britain, the breeds producing medium and long wool, flourish here, and are to be found scattered throughout the regions on which sheep husbandry is fostered almost exclusively for wool production. The coarse-wool type is also represented by the Spanish varieties, which went first to Mexico and thence to all our Southern domain, and formed the foundation of most of the flocks in all the territory of the arid region beyond the Missouri. There have also been importations of Asiatic and African sheep in the South. We actually possess the flocks and produce the wools of the three groups in the customs wool classification, viz.: the carding, the combing, and the carpet wools. The supply of each class, it is true, is not equally proportioned to the manufacturing demand, for very obvious reasons, which have nothing to do with soil or climate, or impossibility of adaptation to the physical conditions prevailing on the Western Continent."

General Rusk traces the rise of the manufacture of wool in this country, beginning with hand-work and the use of machinery with an output simply of coarse fabrics, the gradual development of combing, or worsted, and carpet making, until at last we have no demand for foreign goods except to supply fastidious tastes. He says: "The classification, which includes in the third class all wools except English and merino, is a drag-net for all other wools of the world, covering a range of quality and style wide enough for a very extensive variety of manufactures. Thus the third class is a loop-hole for the admission of a great variety of manufactures through which the barriers for the protection of the wool growers are practically broken down."

As the head of the Department of Agriculture, it must be conceded that General Rusk speaks with knowledge of his subject. His letter confirms and strengthens the statement of the president of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association that higher protective duties on wool are needed, and that the demand for free wool is unwarranted and unjust. Some of the farmers of the Northwest who do not raise wool have been inclined to favor this demand. Will they remember that they have a community of in-

terest with farmers throughout the country, many of whom, a majority we might say, are wool raisers? The farmers of the Northwest have interests requiring protection, and only by uniting to protect all home industries everywhere can new industries be created, old ones maintained, and general and continued prosperity be achieved.

PUSHING THE TARIFF ISSUE.

THE majority of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives announce a practical agreement upon the new tariff bill. It is similar in many respects to the bill introduced in the last Congress known as the Senate bill, but there are a few vital, notable, and proper differences.

It is first of all a strong protection measure, protecting every interest that has demanded it, and reducing duties only where reductions will not affect the American manufacturer and workman. The most important reduction relates to the duty on sugar, by which it is expected that the revenues of the Government will be reduced \$26,000,000. Better than this, the tariff will be so adjusted as to make it impossible for the Sugar Trust to again exorbitantly increase the price of refined sugar. If such a combination is attempted, cheaper grades of sugar upon which the duty has been reduced from fifty per cent. to sixty per cent. will at once be imported, and will serve for many domestic uses, and thus cut down the demand for refined sugar.

Nearly all the free items in the Senate bill and a few others have been made free in the new bill, and this is expected to result in a revenue reduction of nearly \$1,500,000. The changes in other schedules will probably reduce the income of the Government by \$14,000,000, and, finally, the internal revenue will be reduced over \$18,000,000 by the total abolition of all such taxes for licenses, a repeal of the taxes upon snuff, a reduction of the taxes upon manufactured tobacco, and an entire removal of the tax on alcohol used in the arts. Besides these sweeping reductions, the bill provides that farmers and planters growing tobacco can sell it without restraint, the same as any other product of their lands. The bill contemplates, it will be seen, a reduction of nearly \$60,000,000 in the revenues of the Government, and the reductions are so adjusted as to be helpful rather than harmful in every instance to domestic interests.

A particularly commendable feature of the new bill is found in the attention it gives to the protection of the agricultural masses. In fact, it is the first tariff bill which specifically makes a separate agricultural department or schedule. This schedule is entirely in harmony with the views expressed before the committee by representatives of our agricultural interests. The duties on wool are increased to a satisfactory extent, and the duties on barley, buckwheat, oats, rice, butter, eggs, potatoes, and various domestic fruits are properly raised. The farmer's interests are further consulted by a reduction of the duty on barbed wire, while salt is left unchanged.

The new tariff bill fairly meets the promises of the Republican party. It should be passed as speedily as possible. Some interests here and there will not be entirely satisfied with it, but it is too much to expect of any tariff that it can satisfy everybody. The aim of the committee has been to prepare a measure that would please and satisfy the greatest number, and it has acted intelligently, discreetly, and fairly. It will be well if its work is speedily perfected and concluded. The business of the country awaits the action of Congress in this important matter. The quicker it is finished the sooner we shall have a revival of better times, and that would emphasize the popularity of the present Administration.

A NINETY-NINE YEARS' SENTENCE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has shown his kindness of heart by his prompt action in pardoning a colored private soldier named Carter, who, early in 1885, while stationed at Fort Snelling, deserted to escape punishment for a trivial infraction of military discipline. For this offense he was arrested, court-martialed, found guilty of assault, robbery, and desertion, and sentenced to imprisonment in Stillwater Prison for ninety-nine years! An attorney in St. Paul happened to make an investigation, and found that Carter had been unjustly committed, that he had not been guilty of all the crimes with which he was charged, and that there was no assault or robbery. He forwarded the facts to Washington. The President promptly investigated, found that Carter had been guilty of desertion only, for which he had suffered five years' imprisonment, and issued to him a full and free pardon.

It is said that the President reprimanded the officers who conducted the court-martial. They certainly deserved a reprimand. Under the circumstances their dismissal from the service would have been justified. This is one of the most remarkable cases on record. The sentence of ninety-nine years meant simply a life sentence. It meant a penalty far exceeding that which could be imposed by any criminal court for the offenses charged. It was worse than the savagery of Russia!

Recent disclosures regarding the court-martialing of Private Wild, of the Eighth Cavalry, for simply stating to an officer that he was employed to do Uncle Sam's work and not menial personal service, has aroused much criticism in respect to the treatment of army privates by their superior officers. The further revelations in reference to the cruelties practiced by Commander McCalla, now on trial in Brooklyn, and by Commander Healy, now on trial in San Francisco, have shocked the moral sense of the American people, and have led to an urgent demand for reformation. The late General Crook recently complained that army desertions were caused by the lack of respect shown to the private soldier by the outside world; but where the superior officers do not show respect to inferiors, it cannot be expected that outsiders will entertain a high regard for them.

Army discipline is always severe, but there is no excuse for the cruelties and outrages that have recently been brought to light both in the army and in the navy, and we fear that the worst remains to be told, for it is well understood that the subordinate who makes charges against a superior officer almost takes his life in his hand. He certainly invites the enmity of those who may make his life exceedingly miserable.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SPECIAL interest seems to be felt just now in Polar expeditions. The announcement of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER that it is about to send an expedition to explore Alaska is followed by another that an expedition under charge of the famous Baron Nordenskjöld is shortly to start for the South Pole. He will start in the summer of next year, and the Australian Government will help him with an appropriation of \$25,000. His former patron, Mr. Oscar Dixon, has added a similar amount. It has often been remarked that while numerous expeditions have been made to the North Pole, navigators have neglected the South Pole since the days of Captain Cook. It is probable that the explorations of the Antarctic region will result in disclosures of considerable interest, and it is certain that a more experienced and adventurous manager of the expedition could not be selected than Baron Nordenskjöld.

THE National Master Laundrymen's Association of the United States, comprising all the largest laundries in this section, has decided to subscribe a fund of \$1,000,000 with which to wage war against the Chinese laundries. It is charged that the six great Chinese syndicates known as the six nations are the real proprietors of the Chinese laundries in this country, and that the latter are run by men who are slaves of the big companies. It is said that the Chinese laundrymen take \$4,000,000 a year out of this country and send it to China, and that the foreign syndicates have subscribed \$500,000 to buy up steam laundries in New York and Brooklyn. The contest will be between the Chinese Laundry Trust with \$500,000 behind it, and the American Laundry Trust with \$1,000,000 behind it. What will be the outcome? The American syndicate is resolved not only to make the fight by means of the Laundry Trust, but to go beyond it and boycott everybody who patronizes Chinese laundries. This is unfair and un-American. The boycott should be left exclusively to foreigners. In a fair fight, and on an equal footing, we believe that American enterprise can at any time hold its own and drive out competition. To this end the American Laundry Syndicate should labor.

TINKERING with that useless, absurd, and destructive statute, the Interstate Commerce Law, has commenced. Congressman Baker, of this State, has introduced a bill so preposterous in some of its features that we can readily understand that it emanated from the Interstate Commerce Commission itself. One of its provisions makes it unlawful for a person who buys a railroad ticket, and who has not been licensed as a ticket-broker, to transfer the ticket to any other person with or without a consideration. In other words, we understand this statute to mean that if a person should buy a railroad ticket for himself and not use it, and then give it to his son or daughter, he would subject himself to the fine of \$5,000 which is the penalty provided for a violation of this provision. To be sure, the bill provides that railroads shall redeem their tickets, but every traveler knows that it is not always convenient to hunt up a railroad ticket-agent. The amendments introduced by Congressman Baker read as if they had been drawn up in the interests of the railroads. It is to be hoped that Members of Congress will have sufficient common sense to put the sign of disapproval upon this bill. It would be an act of wisdom if the Interstate Commerce Act should be wiped from the statute books. It was experimental legislation, hasty, ill-considered, ill-advised, and the experiment has proved extremely disastrous to the railroads, to the farmers, and, in fact, to the people generally.

THE State of New York has reason to be proud of the manner in which Senator Evarts presented his argument in the Senate recently in favor of the Blair Educational Bill. It has been said that Senator Evarts had failed to meet the expectations of his friends. They believed that his eloquent voice, his splendid oratory, and refined rhetoric would give him at once a commanding place in the Senate, but Mr. Evarts has been content not to seek opportunities to win applause, but to await proper occasions for the presentation of his views on important public questions. His speech on the fisheries question was one of the ablest ever heard in the Senate. When he arose to speak on the Blair Bill, although the subject had been apparently exhausted, and the Senate was tired of speech-making, he was heard with profound attention. His effort was prepared with extreme care, and delivered with all the force and eloquence of an able and practiced speaker. He stripped the question of superficialities and placed his argument within the comprehension of every listener. It was so forcible, clear, and logical that we are within bounds when we say that it was the most convincing speech on the subject of all the many brilliant ones delivered during the protracted debate. Senator Evarts, when he speaks, reveals his familiarity with his subject, and graces his expression with such logic and learning that he holds the attention of every hearer. He strengthened the bill by his address, though it failed by a few votes to pass the Senate.

It is enough to make the bones of Calhoun rattle in their coffin to hear a pronounced Southern Democrat like Senator Daniel, of West Virginia, argue in favor of the Blair Educational bill, and against too strict a construction of the Constitution. Senator Daniel made one of the strongest speeches in support of the Blair bill. He said that by education and political training he had had a predilection for the strict construction theory, but he finds the universal tendency both of political opinion and legislative action all directed the other way, and thus he has come at last to consider the broad construction theory of the Constitution as especially beyond controversy. This was a remarkable statement for a Southern Senator to make on the floor of Congress, and it immediately drew the fire of several other Democrats from the South, but Mr. Daniel held his ground in a masterly way. He said he could not see any difference between the power of the Federal Government to give away land for educational purposes and the power to take money out of the Treasury for the same purpose. He might have added that in many emergencies the Federal Government has been called upon to aid the people of sections in times of flood, earthquake, and fire. The resources of the Federal Government are often the first that are taxed to help the suffering people of a State, though the State itself is bound to provide for emergencies if we are to accept the old-fashioned State theory of constitutional limitations.



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF THE SOUTH.—
MRS. E. S. McCANDLESS, OF ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. EDWARD S. McCANDLESS, OF
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE portrait given on this page is that of Mrs. Edward S. McCandless, of Atlanta, Ga., the accomplished wife of the cashier of the Gate City National Bank. Mrs. McCandless is a

typical Southern beauty, with large, liquid, lustrous eyes, expressive countenance, and queenly figure. She is related to the renowned Southern antebellum statesman, General Robert Toombs. Her father was a wealthy cotton planter, and her uncle, Colonel L. M. Hill, was the organizer and first president of the Gate City National Bank, one of the strongest banking houses in Georgia. She was Miss Lina Hill, of Washington, Wilkes County, Ga., and the Hills are one of the most refined and aristocratic families of the Empire State of the South, and Mrs. McCandless is a noble representative of that illustrious family, the women of which were and are famed for their wit and loveliness, and the men for their genius in finance and statecraft.

DR. MARY WALKER.

DR. MARY WALKER is a well-known personality in Washington. Her curious attire, which she has insisted on wearing for many years, and her eccentric actions always attract a large following. She is one of the daily sights in Washington, and visitors always have her pointed out as Dr. Mary Walker, the woman who wears men's clothing.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

THE picture of the Mercantile Library which we present in this number will be

preserved by a great many persons who have both pleasant and unpleasant recollections of the building and the vicinity in which it stands. The library building is shortly to be demolished. It was near its site that the famous Astor Place riots occurred during the latter part of 1849. It will be remembered that these riots were the outcome of the jealousy existing between the two

great actors, Forrest and Macready. Their partisans, divided on the lines of Englishmen and Irishmen, insisted on fighting, and a tremendous effort was made to prevent Macready from appearing. At last the militia had to fire on the mob, and not until then did it disperse. A large number of persons were injured, and it would have taken but a little more excitement to have put the entire city in the hands of a reckless mob.

HON. AUGUSTINE HEARD.

MR. AUGUSTINE HEARD, the new United States Minister to Corea, was born at Ipswich, Mass., in December, 1827.



DR. MARY WALKER.



THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY IN NEW YORK, SOON TO BE DEMOLISHED.—SCENE OF THE ASTOR PLACE RIOT OF 1849.



DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF THE POOR-HOUSES OF NEW YORK.—[SEE PAGE 200.]

experience and knowledge of the East, he was recommended for the position of Minister to Corea by prominent men without distinction of party.

GENERAL ASA S. BUSHNELL.

GENERAL ASA S. BUSHNELL is one of the leading and most prominent citizens of Springfield, O., and one of the most influential politicians in the State. As a party manager he has shown great foresight and shrewdness, and by his courtesy, friendliness, and liberality, has acquired great personal popularity. In 1887 he was nominated by acclamation for the office of Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Governor Foraker, but declined the honor on account of his pressing business engagements. In 1889 there was a general desire manifested that he should be the Republican standard-bearer, and had he consented to take the gubernatorial nomination, many now believe that he would have been triumphantly elected.

General Bushnell was Chairman of the Ohio Republican Executive Committee in 1885, and managed the campaign with such adroitness and consummate ability that the Legislature was car-

OHIO.—HON. A. S. BUSHNELL, A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN LEADER.
PHOTO BY BAKER.MASSACHUSETTS.—HON. AUGUSTINE HEARD,
U. S. MINISTER TO COREA.
PHOTO BY NOTMAN.HON. R. S. RANSOM, SURROGATE OF NEW YORK.
[SEE PAGE 203.]

and was fitted for Harvard College at the public Latin School of Boston. He occupied a good position in school and at college, and, although he left college in his senior year to go to China before completing the course, owing to trouble with his eyes, he received his degree. In the course of time he became the head of the firm of Augustine Heard & Co., established by his uncle, and one of the most important houses east of the Cape of Good Hope. He remained there for many years, and became familiar with the customs, trade, and habits of thought of the peoples of the East; and subsequently was for a long time resident in Europe in supervision of the house with England, France, and Russia.

Mr. Heard was also the first foreigner to open trade with Siam under the new treaty. He had been preparing an expedition to that country when Sir John Bowring made the first treaty with the King, about 1856. By it the port of Bangkok was to be open to trade in one year, but he was ready, and in conversation with Sir John convinced him that he would be well received. He sent his vessels down at once and brought away the first cargo. The King sent him a letter with a handsome present, and thanked him for his zeal in the matter.

Mr. Heard has never taken any active part in politics, though he has always voted the Republican ticket, but owing to his long

ried without the delegation from Hamilton County—quite an unprecedented achievement.

General Bushnell was born in Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1834, and went to Springfield in 1851, where he commenced to climb the ladder from the bottom round, by serving for three years as clerk in a dry-goods house. Afterward he became book-keeper in another establishment, then a druggist, and finally entered the Lagonda Agricultural Works. In 1867 the general became a partner in the firm of Warder, Mitchell & Co., now the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, the exclusive manufacturers of the famous Champion Reapers, with one of the finest manufacturing plants in the world.

During the war General Bushnell recruited Company E, of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Militia, and served faithfully and effectively as its captain in the Shenandoah Valley, under the command of General Hunter in 1864. He and his men went on Hunter's great Lynchburg raid, and endured bravely one of the most severe experiences of the war. General Bushnell is a generous, liberal, public-spirited citizen, and is one of the first men appealed to in behalf of all public enterprises.

EASTER, 1890.

O H, tireless wings of time, in silence cleaving
The unbounded azure of eternity,
Lightly ye pass our earth, no shadow leaving
For hopeful eyes to see.

And every spring, from winter's cold shell breaking
In tremulous green beauty o'er the earth,
Wears all the wonder of a first awaking—
A new creation's birth.

Forever the fresh vital spirit winning
The elemental strife, since time began;
For aye the eager joy of re-beginning,
Deep in the heart of man.

First there must be the severance and the sorrow.
The mournful eve, the rayless gloom of night;
Then dawn, the herald of another morrow,
And morning's burst of light.

For lost Persephone they sang such pæan,
As forth from Pluto's dark demesne rose she,
Ages ago, beside the blue Ægean
And tideless Tyrrhene sea.

But never sun on such despair descended,
Nor stars arose such passionate grief to see,
As in the time when love and death contended
For Christ of Galilee.

The rock-bound sepulchre could not imprison
The soul divine that heard each cry of pain.
The world with rapture thrilled: "Our Lord is risen!
Our Lord is risen again!"

Risen, in lives of purity, compassion,
Love broad as earth, and deep as heaven is high;
That superstition cannot warp and fashion,
Nor sophistry decry.

Risen, to-day, from stifling creed and stor,
Revivified, an inspiration true,
Breathing into our lives a saner glory
Than other ages knew.

No more amongst the dead seek we the living
Our Christ has left the legendary tomb.
Lilies of lovelier charity, heart's-giving,
For our new Easter bloom.

HENRY TYRRELL.

"BARN"—A LOVE STORY.

BY RAY LEDYARD.

CHAPTER I.

UNDER the bank and in behind the long pier the water was smooth and glassy. The tall piles covered with green and brown seaweed, and streaked with rust from the great iron bolts, reflected themselves in long zigzag lines. A fishing-boat slowly swung around and drifted out past the bulkhead, bringing up with a gentle little jerk when she reached the end of her moorings. The black buoy further out pointed mutely seaward, for the tide had turned. Outside it was different. The sea beyond the chop looked gray and wild; and in the harbor the waves were breaking into angry white crests, that slapped crossly against one another and tumbled through the ribs of the old wreck just off the beach. One or two gulls swooped about the harbor's mouth with shrill cries, their wings now showing white against the dark sky, and now dark against the yellow sand-dunes. The little pilot-boat *Clara C.* heeled over under her double-reefed mainsail till the water surged past her gunwale in a long, clear-cut curve, studded with bubbles and just topped with foam. She was beating slowly in against wind and tide, making frequent tacks, and gaining almost imperceptibly. Benjamin Claghorn, pilot, part owner of the boat, was at the helm—a rough man, his hair a little gray, apparently more from exposure than age, and in his eyes the watchful, alert look so often noticeable in sailors. Perched beside him was a boy of perhaps twelve years, his son Samuel, and, standing ready to tend jib-sheets, his brother Barnabas, a tall, handsome young fellow, every inch a sailor. All three were enveloped in oil-skins, which shone dully as from time to time the spray drenched them. They were nearing the end of a tack, and Ben Claghorn's laugh had just sounded grimly as they went about.

"I guess we made six inches, most, that tack! We'll git in afore meetin' time next Sunday," he was saying, when his brother interrupted him.

"I say, Ben! What's that out there?"

It was only a speck on the tossing waves, but the keen sailor eyes made it out in an instant.

"By all that's powerful, if it ain't a boat and a gal in it; Barn, git the glass."

"It's a gal and a young 'un! She's pullin' fur all she's wuth, but she ain't makin' nothin'. By jingo! she's a-driftin' out. Who in thunder can it be? Nobody from hereabouts; they've got more sense."

"Bout ship, Barn!" came Ben's short commentary, and in a moment more the boom had swung out over the water and they had lost the last half-hour's tacking.

"She's just a-keepin' her on to the waves. My eye! she's a plucky one. Wonder how she got out there?"

It was Barn speaking, and straining his eyes toward the speck on the gray-and-white expanse of water.

Her strength was almost gone. She watched the shore and the white speck of a distant cottage, and knew she was not gain-

ing anything. The spray dashed over her and drenched her dainty lawn gown, making it cling to her shoulders, limp and damp. She had given her jacket to her little brother, who sat in the stern with his feet tucked up under him, and a trembling, cold little hand on either gunwale. He watched her with wide brown eyes, and his wet, fair hair blew across his face. How her arms ached! She stopped rowing for a moment, and round swung the boat, and in poured a drenching dash of water and spray. Keep the boat's head to the waves she must, but for how long?

"Aren't we going home now?" asked the plaintive little voice. "Yes, as fast as we can," she remembered saying; and then the same old whirl of spray, dark sky, heavy oars, aching arms, and the vision of a little cottage at the end of the harbor, and a face watching for them there. Not a boat to be seen. Yes; there was one far away, tacking into the harbor, but how could she make them see?

"Wave your hat, Reg!" she had said, and the little fellow had waved it bravely, his wet curls blowing up about his head, until the boat was far past.

"You can put it on again,"—with a shuddering thought of there being no use in it. Then the same grim struggle. She did not look up and around any longer. She fixed her eyes with a wide despair in them, on each wave until it was safely past, only to follow the next with the same anxiety. Wave after wave. She began counting, and thinking of them as the flock of sheep jumping over a wall, with which she had been told to put herself to sleep. Perhaps these great, white wave-sheep would put her to sleep in very truth. She almost wished they would; and then there was a wild thought of a face she had not seen for months; an insane desire for life; and then a relapse into the old dull watching of each oncoming wave. They came on behind the little crouching figure in the stern, for his strength had given way, and he was sobbing miserably. She was going backward now, with wind and tide. The white cottage was out of sight, and only the distant light-house, and the wide gray sea, like the stretch of a hopeless eternity before her.

"Ahoy! Hullo, in the row-boat there!"

For a moment the voice seemed a part of the gray, meaningless tumult of water. Then—

"Ahoy, there! I say, yer a-driftin' out, ain't yer? Keep her head up, and we'll git yer aboard."

She turned and saw the *Clara C.* Heeling over so that the glistening green of her bottom showed against the white spray; one moment burying her sharp bows in a big wave, the next throwing them high out of water, on she came. The word "Pilot" sewed to the dirty yellow sail; the dull gleam of the men's oil-skins; the color of the green paint—all were photographed on her mind in that one glance. Then she turned back to keep the boat's head up, and in that moment wondered if the vision of the pilot-boat was all a dream, and the gray, endless sea the only reality.

Then there was a great flapping of sails, the rattling of blocks, gruff voices, and a sudden jerk to the boat, and she saw two hands lift the little boy up, and idly wondered if she was to be left. Then she felt herself lifted, and looked up into a face bending over her. A handsome, sun-burned face, with dark-blue eyes, full of admiration and pity, and a certain awe.

She was next conscious that something very strong and very nasty was being forced between her lips; that she was wrapped in something very warm and smelling very much of oil-skin, and that some one was chafing her hands.

"There! She's a-comin' to," said a voice, and when she opened her eyes it was old Ben Claghorn looking down at her.

"Don't try to say nothin'. Jest lie still a bit. You're all right; most in to the dock—that is to say, more or less," in a low aside, "and the little fellow's all right, too."

For a moment she remembered nothing. Then something cold and wet flapped against her hand and made her start.

"Now, that's too bad, I swan! I'd er throwed every one er them blamed fishes overboard before I'd er had that happen. Well, if she ain't a-sittin' up and a-larfin' about it? Ef that don't beat all, I'll be—"

But nobody ever knew what Ben would have been, for the girl was sitting up in the bottom of the boat smiling at him, and at the mass of shining fish beside her. That wet, cold fish had brought a sudden rush of joy and hope and life into her heart, and she sat up and smiled as though she had never been in an open boat drifting helplessly out to sea. Then she rose and looked about her, saw the little cock-pit of the *Clara C.*; her brother and another little boy gazing gravely and childishly at each other. Then she looked up straight into the eyes of Barnabas Claghorn. Ben had taken the helm, and as the young man turned from making an elaborate coil in the halyards, he could not help looking at her again. To be sure, he had done nothing but look at her since he had lifted her from the boat, but that made no difference. He never forgot the pale, sad face with its dark hair, its brown eyes wide with despair but no fear in them, as he raised her in his arms; but that was all the more reason for seeing the same face with other expressions.

Now the eyes were sparkling with recognition; the mouth smiling, and as he looked down into her upturned face, a little hand was stretched out from the sleeve of his own oil-skin in which she was wrapped, and a voice said:

"Ah!—you are the one who pulled me out of the boat. I thank you with all my heart."

And then he took the little cold hand that shook his frankly, and—

"Ketch on to the moorings, Barn,"—and the *Clara C.* slipped through the still water behind the pier: the sail fell with a clatter, and he dropped Lisbeth Brayton's hand.

CHAPTER II.

VERY bright and peaceful the little garden seemed. Behind it, looking blue in the deep shadow, was the low, white house. On the door-step a kitten was gravely washing its face, and in the path a Newfoundland puppy sat watching it with the excessive dignity and importance of extreme youth. An invalid's chair was drawn up on the lawn, and beside it sat Lisbeth Brayton, reading aloud to her aunt. A quiet little figure in white and

pink, dark-eyed and still. Lisbeth had just successfully suppressed a yawn when the gate clicked. The puppy gave an ineffectual yap, and wagged his tail. The kitten suspended operations and looked up with great blue eyes and its little red tongue still in contact with its little white paw.

Lisbeth rose with a little stretch and started down the brick path, bordered each side with bright, old-fashioned flowers. She did not hurry, for it was Barnabas Claghorn fumbling clumsily at the latch. He was very intent at it, or seemed to be, and if Lisbeth had not been aware that he had used this same ruse to get her to come and open the gate for him at least five or six times, she might have shown a little more alacrity. She was trying to think whether it was five or six times that she had seen that handsome head bent over the innocent latch; the strong, brown hands making a great matter of its entirely simple construction; and she knew, too, how flushed the face would be when it was raised, and how the blue eyes would flash down into hers. She had time to meditate calmly upon all this, and then a sudden thrill of disgust at herself came over her when she remembered that open boat and the horrible gray sea. This man had saved her life. She owed it to this handsome young fisherman who did not speak his own language correctly in a single sentence; who was fumbling so clumsily and transparently at that latch. And Lisbeth, with as honest an intention as she could muster on the spur of the moment, said:

"What! does the gate stick again, Mr. Claghorn? Let me see if it will yield to persuasion from inside."

There were the blue eyes looking down at her just as she knew they would. The rough hand trembling a little as his fingers touched hers at the latch, and the quick, uneasy flush as he doffed his cap.

"Won't you come in and see my aunt?"—looking straight up at him with her earnest eyes. "She is out in the garden."

"No, I'm obliged; I won't stop now. I just stopped round ter bring you these"—holding out a lovely great bunch of wild-flowers tied up with a piece of tarry-smelling cord. "And then I thought—may be—at least, Ben ain't using the *Clara* to-day and if you didn't mind I could take you for a sail. And the little fellow, too," he added.

She thought of the drowsy novel, the complaining aunt, the stupid, hot little garden, and then glanced at her companion. His face was so anxious, so worried as to her decision, that she fairly laughed up at him.

"I should like it of all things," she said. "I'll get my hat."

Barnabas Claghorn never forgot that sail. Afterward, when the little boat was pitching and tossing and shipping big seas at every moment, he thought of that sunshiny afternoon. How she had sat in the stern and tried to steer with her little white hand on the big tiller. How she had dodged the boom as he told her, and learned to tie a bowline. And then, when they stood a little while at the gate, she had said, in an impulse of gratitude:

"Thank you so much for the flowers. They do me good. I am lonely here, and you have done a great deal to make me happier. It is I who ought to do something for you, who saved my life. Don't take so much trouble for me again."

Her eyes were bright with tears, and Barn could scarcely believe that he held her hand in his again. Then suddenly all his shyness vanished.

"Don't you know, Miss Lisbeth, that there ain't any trouble on earth I wouldn't take for you, or just to give you a minute's pleasure? There ain't nothin' I wouldn't do for you, and whenever I feel sorter down, as if I wasn't much good in the world, I jest says to myself, 'I saved her life, and kept her in the world to be a blessing to people; and if that ain't doin' something I don't know a bowlin' from a Tom fool!'"

He stopped a moment, and then went on with a fad in his voice:

"I don't believe there's anything I wouldn't do, even if it came to dyin'!" he said.

Lisbeth shivered. It seemed as though a chill breath had reached her from the fog-bank, drifting low and gray far out at sea. She tried to pull away her hand, but the rough, brown ones held it fast, and she gazed down helplessly at it.

"I know I am a good-for-nothing," he went on; "but if you said you cared whether I went to the bad or not I guess I could do something fine."

He waited with a growing distress in his face. Lisbeth still looked down at their clasped hands with another little shiver of repulsion. It seemed as though she almost hated this young sailor with the eager blue eyes. Then came the inevitable change of feeling. "He saved my life," she thought, and—

"Don't go!"—very low—"wait till I tell you something." Her voice faltered, and, truthfully to the last, "You saved my life," she said. "I ought to care—I do care. There is my aunt calling. Here"—and she pulled a bit of ribbon from her dress—"take this to show that I care!"

CHAPTER III.

"It looks dirty out there," remarked Ben Claghorn between two pulls at his big pipe, but Barn only cast a careless glance at the angry-looking sky, and lounged off with his hands in his pockets. It was after supper, and Barn could not help passing by the little gate, "just to see if she was 'round." Half the sky was gray now with flying clouds, and off on the horizon a great black band of cloud grew broader every moment. Barn shrugged his broad shoulders.

"I wouldn't be out there for no money," he said. "I don't want to see the inside of Davy Jones's locker yet awhile. Life's good enough for me."

He stood behind a wind-twisted pine at the corner of the little garden. Through the tall hollyhocks he could see the shimmer of a white dress.

"She said she cared."

A quick step sounded on the brick walk behind him. It rang almost ominously in the silence which the great black cloud sent before it.

"I say, my good fellow, can you tell me where Mrs. Spriggle's house is?"

The voice sounded eager and impatient, and Barn looked at

the speaker, a tall, good-looking young fellow, well-dressed, refined, evidently a gentleman. Barn saw that at the first glance as he pointed to the gate. But he need not have troubled, for a little white figure came quickly down the path with such a look of expectancy and hope on its face that Barn's heart sank within him. The latch did not seem to trouble this stranger, for he vaulted the white gate with the word "Lisbeth!" and then—

"Ah, Carl! Carl! I thought you would never, never come!"

A long, moaning gust of wind stirred the branches of the pine-tree and made the hollyhocks wave stiffly. Barn turned slowly away. All the light had faded from his face, leaving it pathetic, like that of a disappointed child. For a moment he stood with his rough cap in his hand gazing into the oncoming cloud. Then he said, half aloud:

"I guess I ain't much use hereabouts. She just cared 'cause she had to, seeing I saved her life, God bless her. I reckon I'll go away where I won't bother her"—and he turned from the light in the little cottage just as the first rain-drops made great wet splashes on the dusty bricks.

Such a storm had not been known for twenty years. The old wreck on the beach went to pieces, moorings were lost, the bulk-head was broken in, and the bell-buoy went ashore off the chop. In the midst of the whirling gusts a schooner was seen showing the pilot signal, and the people watched the *Clara C.* plunge away into the thickness of the blinding rain and wind; Ben Claghorn looking anxious, they remembered; Barn, as though he fled from something on shore—and they remembered, too, how it was Barn who wanted to put to sea.

Up on the bleak, brown moors behind the town, where the

wind sweeps through one or two contorted pines, is a little cemetery. There are a good many quaint inscriptions and designs. Here a full-rigged barque is seen to ride peacefully at anchor in the hoped-for haven; there a faded and cracked daguerreotype is set in the white marble. Most of the stones are of dark-gray slate, presided over by strange, smiling cherubs with outstretched wings. On one, if you push aside the wild blackberry-vines and hardy grass that grow about it, you can just decipher the following inscription. The latter part is nearly hidden or obliterated, as if even this last reminder of him might be "where it wouldn't bother her."

"Mr. Benjamin Claghorn, a Pilot, whose remains are here interred, was reputed a Man of sincere Piety, who, together with his Brother Barnabas and Son Samuel, was drowned June 9th, 1879, in the 37th year of his age. N. B.—The Body of his Brother, who was in his 22d year, was not found."

THE DEATH OF A FIGHTING GENERAL.

THE recent death of Major-general Crook, at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city, recalls his splendid services in the suppression of Indian outbreaks. During the late war of the rebellion he was also an aggressive, vigorous, successful soldier. He had served in the army for over forty years, and his ill-health was believed to have been caused by the suffering and prolonged exposure in his famous Indian campaigns. He was one of the few notably able men who had survived long after the war, and his death reminds us that the brave soldiers who saved the nation in its time of peril are disappearing one after another, leaving their heroism as a precious legacy to the American people. The picture we present of General Crook is from one of his latest photographs.

ONE OF NEW YORK'S BUSY MEN.

MR. E. A. McALPIN, ex-Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., entered the service as a member of the Seventh Regiment in November, 1869, and rose through the several grades. Was made First Lieutenant in May, 1875, Captain in August, 1875; was Major six years, and finally Colonel of the regiment, which commission he retained until June 30th, 1887, when he resigned on account of his numerous business interests. He was a most efficient commander and a thorough disciplinarian, and the standing of the regiment is unquestionably due, in a great measure, to his military knowledge. He was exceedingly popular with the rank and file of his regiment, and no colonel of the militia enjoys a better record.

In the commercial world Colonel McAlpin is equally well known. He is a member of the firm of Messrs. D. H. McAlpin & Co., the large tobacco manufacturers of this city, of which his father is the head. He entered the service of the firm in 1866, and has retained an active interest ever since. The house ranks among the largest tobacco firms of the country, manufacturing in a year 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco, principally for chewing and smoking.

Colonel McAlpin is decidedly a man of affairs, and it is a matter of surprise among his friends how he finds time to attend to his many interests in addition to his social obligations. He is Mayor of the city of Sing Sing, president of the Players' National League of Base-ball Clubs of the United States, president of the Manhattan Hotel Company, New York City; treasurer of the Ossining Free Dispensary of Sing Sing, N. Y.; director in New York Board of Trade and Transportation, also a director in



THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. CROOK.

the Eleventh Ward Bank in this city; president of the State Republican League, and was lately a Presidential elector from the Seventh Congressional District. He is a member of the Union League Club, the New York Athletic Club, New Rochelle Yacht Club, Sing Sing Yacht Club, New York Republican Club, Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, and the Business Men's Republican Club; a director in the State Trust Company of New York City, president of the Hygeia Meter Company, and president of the McAlpin Tobacco Company of Toronto, Canada. Colonel McAlpin married a daughter of Dr. A. Brandreth, the famous patent medicine manufacturer, and resides, with his interesting and attractive family, in a palatial mansion in Sing Sing.

OPENING THE TROUT SEASON.

THE opening of the trout season on the 1st of April, which is taken as the subject for two illustrations by our artist, is a great day for the sportsmen of this vicinity. Many of them are out promptly, despite the inclemency of the weather, to whip the streams for their favorite and gamiest fish. At the same time the dealers in the piscatorial beauties make a grand display of "the latest arrival." We doubt, however, if so early in the season trout-fishing is altogether a pleasant diversion, though the fish are by some considered almost in their prime when they come from the icy waters in early spring.



NEW YORK CITY.—COLONEL E. A. McALPIN.



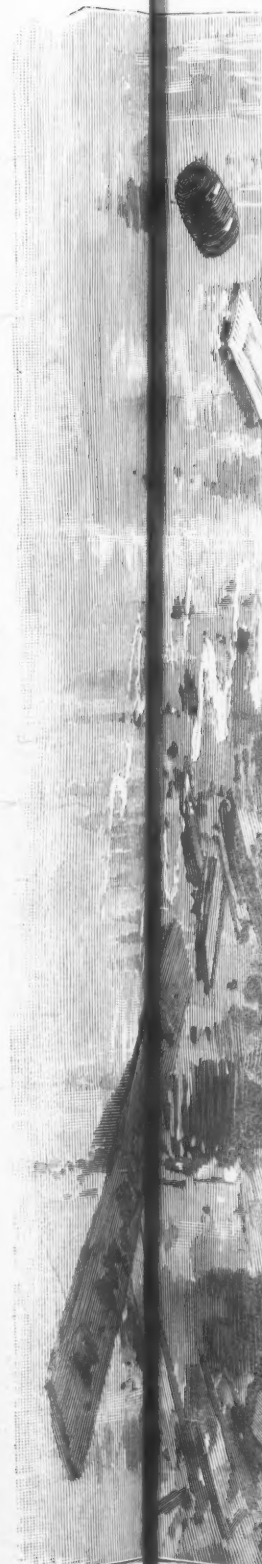
A COLD MORNING FOR FISHING



FISH DISPLAY AT FULTON MARKET



CITY HOSPITAL.



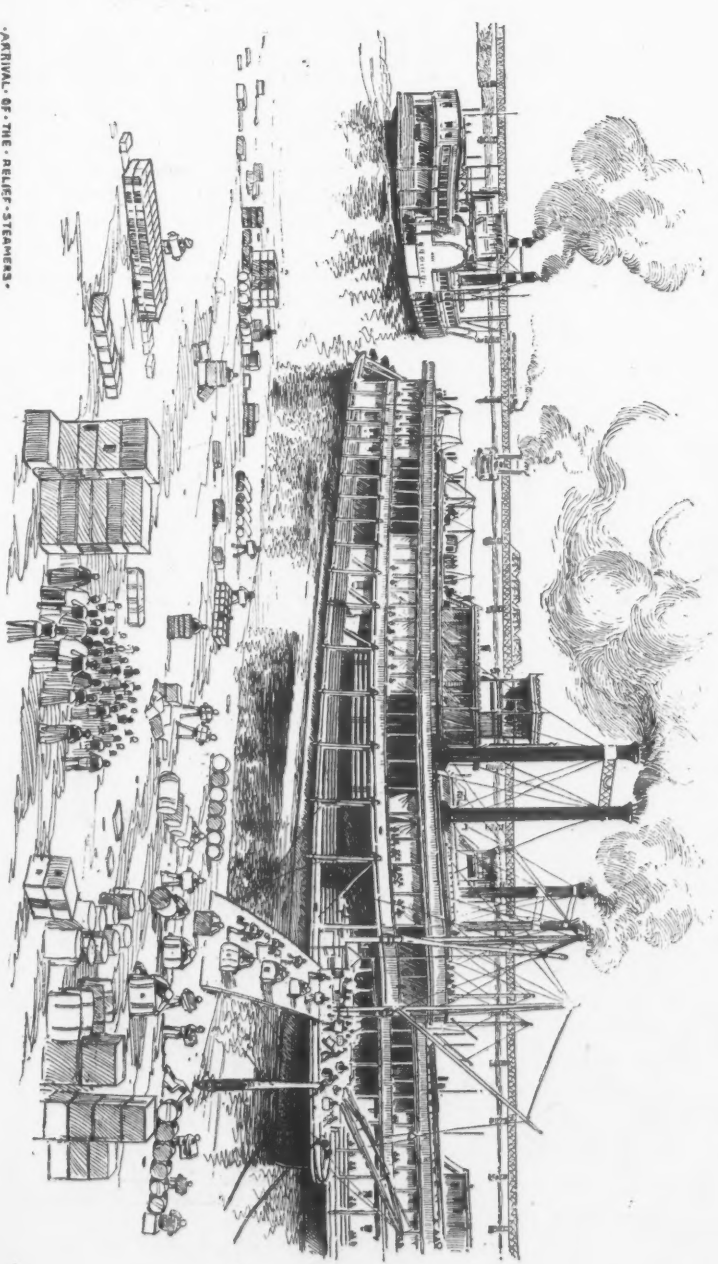
THE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION ON MAIN STREET, IN THE DIRECT PATH OF THE STORM.



RECOVERING BODIES OF THE VICTIMS FROM THE RUINS.

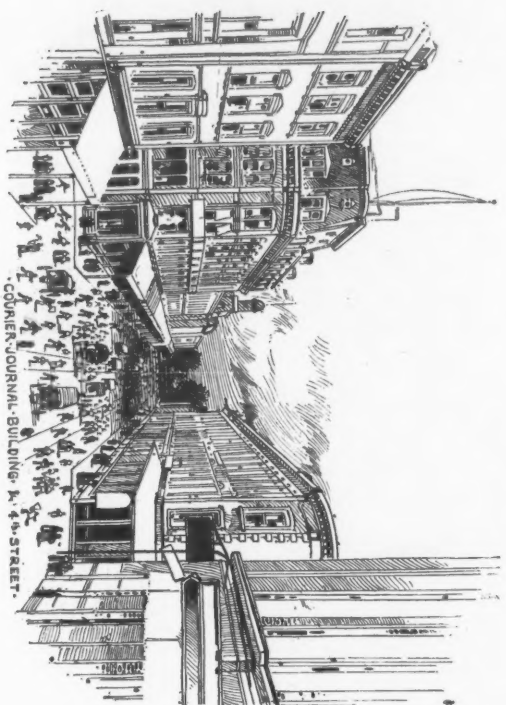


THE WRECK OF THE FALLS CITY HALL, WHERE THE GREATEST LOSS OF LIFE OCCURRED.

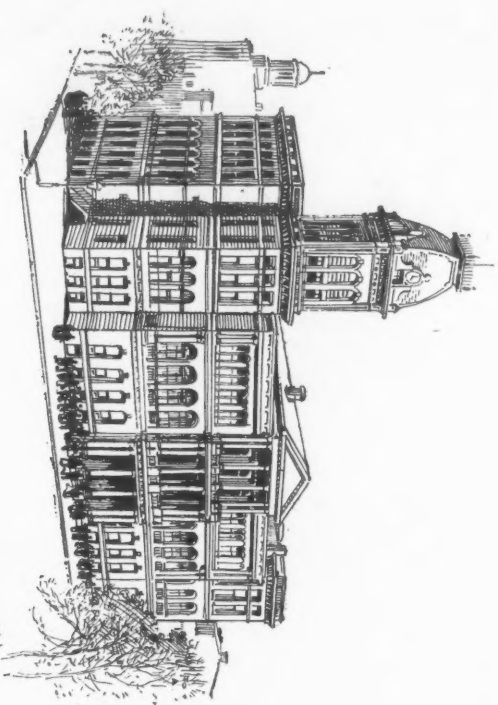


ARRIVAL OF THE RELIEF STEAMERS.

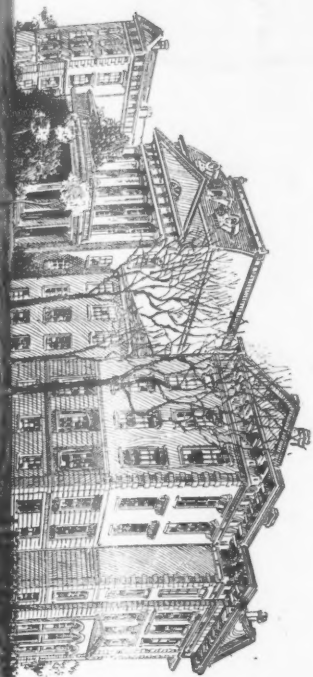
THE APPALLING CALAMITY AT LOUISVILLE, KY.—A TORNADO CUTS A WIDE SWATH THROUGH THE HEART OF THE CITY, LEAVING DEATH AND RUIN IN ITS TRACK. SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER.—[See Page 201.]



CORNER JOURNAL BUILDING N. 4th STREET.



CITY HALL.



*The Lobbyist.**The Secretary of the Chinese Legation.**"Senator Rivers."**The Claimant's Daughter.**The Old Claimant.**"That Bill will Pass."**The Slangy Girl.**The Austrian Diplomat.**The Senator has the Floor.*

MISS GEORGIE DREW.

MR. W. H. CRANE IN THE PLAY OF "THE SENATOR."
FROM PHOTOS BY SARONY.—[SEE PAGE 203.]



THE FLOODS IN THE SCIOTO VALLEY, OHIO.—A HOME IN DANGER.
FROM A SKETCH BY JAMES EDMUNDS.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

If any there be who doubt that "Daffy-down-dilly has come to town," and come to stay, too, let them stroll up Broadway and peep into the shop windows, for they are gay indeed, and form a perfect kaleidoscope of beauty. The very air is redolent with the odor of early violets and hyacinths; jars filled with fragrant lilies-of-the-valley, daffodils, tulips, and crocuses, stand with jealous defiance in close proximity to a window full of gilded baskets containing narcissus, pansies, and lilacs, artificial, 'tis true, but so amazingly real that one might be easily convinced they grew in Nature's garden. But, as a friend of mine declares, and correctly, too, it is always a liberal education to any one to stroll on Broadway, provided they go with open eyes. One never fails to find something one has never seen before.

Just at present, what takes the eye principally of the passer-by, is the spring millinery, and it certainly makes the best showing of the past decade. Graceful shapes devised of all sorts of open-work braids, exquisite garnitures in flowers and ribbons—but I can't tell you about them now—another time. I want to describe some of the pretty little French wraps and English jackets which have lately arrived. One of the newest shapes is shown in the illustration below.



SPRING COSTUME.

By permission of B. Altman & Co.

The jacket illustrated is from the celebrated house of Pingat, Paris, and is made of amber-colored faced cloth, with handsome garnitures of black silk passementerie. The back is close-fitting, while the front is full and fastens on the right shoulder and under the arm. The lower edge is bordered with passementerie fringe, while the bands over the shoulders are expanded at the back into large ornaments. A most becoming style for slight figures. The skirt pictured is of a fine mesh grenadine, black, made full and plain, with inserted bands of Brussels net, upon which are run rows of satin ribbon, knotted at intervals in bows. This is the very newest fancy for trimming summer dresses, from Worth and Pingat, of Paris. The effect is very pretty on foulards and India silks, using satin ribbon the color of the grounding. Cut-out embroideries are also laid on inserted bands of Brussels net, with glimpses of a colored skirt peeping through.

The graceful hat which accompanies this costume is a new importation from Virot, and is made of openwork Tuscan straw trimmed with clusters of marigolds and ribbon which matches their dark centres.

The earliest spring wraps are divided into those which may be worn at will and those which cannot be dispensed with. The former are of very rich materials, a great deal of passementerie, and jet of the very finest being used. With the indispensables belong short jackets and casaques, braid-trimmed or else perfectly plain, and the very latest novelty is the Eton jacket, which differs considerably from the Bolero or Figaro. The Eton is best made in black or a very dark cloth, and is cut with one seam in the back, open fronts and revers. It does not reach to the belt line, and the sleeves are full at the top, but end at the bend of the elbow. A flat worsted braid, about an inch wide, finishes all the edges, and the jacket has a most jaunty effect when worn over a cloth dress, either plain or plaided.

A showy little wrap for evening, one of Pingat's designs, has passementerie for the centre pieces, back and front, and full shoulder pieces which fall over the arms, made of fine cloth, pinked on the edges, and of the shade of red which is seen in the uniforms of the French military, and which is almost impossible to get in this country.

Fresh importations of passementerie are rich and costly. One elegant design is several inches deep, and is composed of bullion or metal threads in a combination of low tones such as old rose, sage, and old blue. The pattern is an arabesque, and is enriched by stones of the same tints in imitation of jewels. The designs come in metre lengths, and although they cost from twelve to twenty dollars a metre, many of them can be separated into narrower bands, supplying enough to trim an entire cos-

tume. These new passementeries are called *lumineuse*, and are really exquisitely beautiful. They are principally cut-out work, being wrought upon buckram instead of cord and crochet work.

Another Parisian novelty is found in the passementerie sleeves, or which have more the appearance of a heavy Escorial lace overrun with cord. They are of leg o' mutton shape, and cost about twenty-five dollars a pair. They are made in black, white, and gold. A new and taking fancy are the Medicis belts, which are made of the finest jet passementerie, pointed in front with long pendants, and a straight belt for the back.

A benison upon the manufacturer of the parasol with a handle which screws off for convenient packing in our summer trunk.

ELLA STARR.

THE OHIO FLOODS.

THE recent floods in the Ohio River occasioned great alarm at Cincinnati and other points, and did a great deal of damage in the Scroto valley and elsewhere. At Newport, Ky., 2,000 persons were driven from their homes by the angry waters, and several mills were obliged to shut down on account of the floods. At Ripley, Ohio, the streets were submerged and 100 families were obliged to vacate their houses; in Portsmouth the water reached the heart of the city; and in various directions railway communication was entirely cut off. Fortunately the loss of life appears to have been small.

CONCERNING NEW YORK'S SURROGATE.

THE name of Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, surrogate of New York, is an official who is much in men's minds. The position is one of great judicial importance, as he administers the estates of all who die in our city. He passed his early life in the country among the hills of central New York. Like so many of our distinguished men he taught school in his young manhood as a preparation for the Bar before entering the office of Judge North as a student at Elmira. The war of the Rebellion ended his studious life, for he was one of the volunteers in the Fifth New York Regiment who passed promptly to the front for "three years, or the war," commissioned as a first lieutenant. He served with distinction, bringing as a legacy from the field a frightfully debilitating fever.

He resumed the study of the law in the office of Judge Gray, late Judge of the Court of Appeals; was admitted to the Bar, and two years later was appointed counsel for the corporation, holding the office for two full terms. He then came to this city, and by a happy accident learned that the late Chester A. Arthur had lost his partner, and was desirous of securing the services of an energetic young lawyer to manage his business. There was something taking about the young soldier that caused General Arthur to permit him "to try it for a week or so." General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port, which caused the formation of the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals. Mr. Ransom being admitted as a junior partner. He is peculiarly self-reliant, and on one occasion in Saratoga a friend introduced him as Mr. Ransom, "partner of President Arthur," whereupon he said, good-naturedly, "You may leave off the last sentence, partner of General Arthur, as I prefer not to shine like a secondary planet by borrowed light."

During his first tenure of office he prepared all the forms for the collection of the Collateral Inheritance Tax Act. In 1888 the State derived from this county through the surrogate's office the enormous sum of over \$750,000.

He stopped the unrighteous contest of wills, by charging the expenses of the litigation on the contestants, if they failed in proving a will invalid. It was the decision of Surrogate Ransom that caused the settlement of the Stewart will case.

Surrogate Ransom has a delightful home in Fifty-eighth Street. His Tuesday nights have become something of a feature to those friends who are permitted to partake of his genial hospitality.

Since he has been on the Bench he has re-organized the Surrogate's Court; it runs like a huge machine, measuring with gentle, but firm hand, justice to all who may appear before him, particularly that helpless class, the orphans and widows whose little property representing years of self-denying toil. Surrogate Ransom is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, companion of the Loyal Legion, of the Masonic and New England societies, and the Manhattan Club. In March, of the present year, he was elected unanimously captain of senior company of the "Old Guard," though only a member for two years. He is married, and has two sons. His second wife was Miss Carol Bowne Edwards, the engaging and attractive daughter of the late Charles Henry Edwards, one of the founders of the New York Life Insurance Company.

EASTER SUNDAY

AMERICANS are rapidly coming to an appreciation of the deep and wide-spread religious sentiment surrounding Easter Sunday. In older lands, the day is made one of far more general rejoicing than in the United States. In other countries the day is celebrated by gifts of flowers and Easter eggs, and here Easter cards as well as floral tributes are peculiarly appropriate. Floral offerings are largely made in the churches everywhere where the risen Lord is recognized. Our artist reveals a beautiful bit of sentiment in his picture representing a child's simple Easter offering.

AN AMERICAN PLAY.

THE success of Mr. William H. Crane in his new play of "The Senator," at the Star Theatre, is a positive refutation of the statement that an American play cannot win success on its merits. In other instances, notably that of the late John T. Raymond and his American play, "Colonel Sellers," it has been proved that American dramatists can hit popular favor. It is notable, however, that success in this field is usually won by the presentation of the eccentricities of the American character. The plot and the characters in "The Senator" all appertain to American life, and though they are overdrawn their very exaggeration makes them attractive.

PERSONAL.

A PLAN is on foot in Missouri to defeat Senator Vest for reelection and put a railroad lawyer in his place.

MADAME POMMERY, the proprietor of the well-known champagne, recently died leaving a fortune of \$4,000,000.

THE last eye-witness of the battle of Trafalgar has just died at Sittingbourne, in England—Joseph Sutherland, a centenarian seaman.

COLONEL JOHN A. COCKERILL, of the *World*, has made a reputation as one of the best presiding officers at a banquet that can be found in New York City.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, the bonanza farmer of Dakota, expects to raise this year 30,000 acres of wheat. Mr. Dalrymple is not an applicant for seed at the expense of the State.

It is understood that ex-Senator Palmer, United States Minister to Spain, will return to this country in June next, with a view of becoming a candidate for Governor of Michigan.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the well-known actor, began his struggle for a livelihood as a bell-boy in the Exchange Hotel at Detroit, Mich., and he does not like to be reminded of that fact.

A MILITARY commission was recently issued at Chicago by the Adjutant-General of Ohio to a grandson of the late John Logan. The child was only born on the 12th of February last, and is the youngest commissioned officer in the world.

At Ritchie Court House, W. Va., Joseph Hoffner, aged ninety, was recently married to a widow of sixty-five. The courtship lasted only half-an-hour, and the bridegroom went six miles to secure a license and a minister. He is a prosperous farmer.

THOMAS HOPE, who died at Noroton Heights, Conn., recently, left an estate of \$600,000, which he had accumulated years ago in the grocery business in this city. He bequeathed \$400,000 to found a hospital at Langholm, Scotland, where he was born.

THE recent death of the Duke of Manchester, in London, leaves the dukedom to his son, George Victor, who married an American lady, Consuelo Yznaga. The young duke bears the reputation of having a very hard character, and it is said that his American wife has found it difficult to maintain herself in comfortable circumstances.

THE Prince of Wales had a magnificent reception on his visit to Berlin on the 21st of March. He was welcomed by the Emperor, the Empress, and a number of princes of the reigning families of the German states. He was attired in the uniform of a German general, while the Emperor wore the uniform of a general of the English dragoons.

ROBERT P. PORTER, Superintendent of the Census, thinks the work will be so promptly done this year that he will be able to announce by August 1st how many of us compose the population. Six hundred clerks will be employed in Washington, and electrical enumerating machines that will do more work in five hours than was formerly done in fifty.

THE youngest soldier in the Revolutionary War was Joseph Green, grandfather of Dr. George W. Green, of Battle Creek, Mich. Dr. Green learned this fact by a search of the records of the war at Washington, and Commissioner Raum attests to its truth. Dr. Green has been for many years a subscriber for FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and is an honored veteran of the late war.

PRESIDENT HARRISON stole away from Washington for another season of rest and duck-shooting recently, and had very good luck in the Maryland marshes around the Benjies Point Club-house. He is a lucky sportsman, and has never been known to return from a fishing or hunting trip empty-handed. No intrusion on him was allowed by the members of the club.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE, the English girl who was anxious to nurse lepers at Molokai, in the Hawaiian Islands, will not become an exile in the leper settlement as she anticipated. The settlement of Molokai is in charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who are maintained there by the Hawaiian Government, and as Sister Rose Gertrude belongs to another Order—the Dominican Sisters—she could not be admitted.

JOHN VON CAPRIVI, who succeeds Bismarck as Chancellor of the German Empire, was born in Berlin, 1831, and is a son of a Privy Chief Tribunal Councilor. He entered the army in 1849, participated in the war against Austria in 1866, was made colonel in 1872, and lieutenant-general and commander of an army division at Metz, in 1882. His succession to the Chancellorship will not give him the direction of the foreign ministry such as Bismarck had.

MR. P. T. BARNUM, who has just returned from his conquests in London, said in a recent interview: "The English were glad to see an old fellow of eighty cross the Atlantic with three of Noah's arks. They like pluck, and considered that plucky. When I drove around the ring in the grand procession in my huge carriage, with coachmen and footmen, the people stood up in their seats, the men waving their hats and the women their handkerchiefs. The applause was, I believe, more enthusiastic than that of an American audience."

GENERAL ROBERT C. SCHENCK died on the 23d of March at his home in Washington of pneumonia after a brief illness, which only assumed a fatal character a short time before his death. He was born on the 4th of October, 1809, and served with credit in the Federal army during the war of the rebellion, and was prominent in political and diplomatic circles. His resignation as Minister to Great Britain arose out of the famous Emma mine speculation. It was charged that he used his official place to aid a private corporation of which he was a director.

THE late Edwin Cowles, editor of the *Cleveland Leader*, had a peculiar impediment in his speech, the cause of which was a mystery until he was about twenty-five years old, when Professor Kennedy discovered that it was caused by a defect in his hearing. He never heard the hissing sounds of the human voice, and consequently did not make them himself. He never heard the notes of a piano or an organ of the seventh octaves, never heard the upper notes of a violin, the flûte, or other high music. He never heard the song of birds, and always supposed, until his peculiarity was discovered, that the music of the birds was poetical fiction.

COUNTY POOR-HOUSES IN NEW YORK.

MANY OF THEM A DISGRACE TO THE STATE.

CONSIDERED collectively, the county poor-houses in the State of New York are a disgrace to civilization and humanity. In many cases the buildings are dilapidated, cheerless, and poorly lighted; constructed without plan, and patched by additions and repairs. Most of them are built of stone or brick. Out of eighteen examined by Mr. John H. Finley, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, sixteen were found to have no other means of ventilation than doors and windows. Few had decent facilities for bathing. When hot water was obtainable, it was usually in such quantities as not to permit of the bathing of all the inmates, except by using the same water for a number—a custom which was found to prevail



SENECA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE—OLD MEN'S BUILDING.

in some institutions. In others the water had to be carried by hand, after it had been drawn from a pump at a considerable distance from the buildings. With such primitive facilities it is impossible to enforce cleanliness on the part of the inmates, or to keep the buildings free from filth and vermin.

In some counties out-houses that were formerly utilized as laundries are used as hospitals, and in them the most filthy and repulsive paupers are kept. No special care is given to the sick. The strong among the paupers administer to the needs of the infirm, always grudgingly, and often in an unintelligent manner. The food which these poor wretches are expected to eat is abominable. Salt pork is allowed once a day throughout the year; fresh beef and fish each once a week. Despite the fact that there is a farm attached to most of the poor-houses, vegetables are not grown in sufficient variety or quantity to offset this hard diet. These facts are constantly brought before the public, yet no adequate steps have been taken to ameliorate the evil. It is estimated that New York State contributes one-fifth to the total amount expended in charities in the United States. One would suppose, therefore, that the county poor-houses, fifty-eight in number, were maintained in a fairly respectable manner. The contrary is proved by the following examples:

In Montgomery County paupers are still farmed out to a contractor, who receives \$2 per capita a week for the maintenance and care of town charges, and \$3 per capita for county charges. There are 160 acres in the farm connected with the poor-house, on which the able-bodied paupers are expected to work. This system is pernicious, for it affords every opportunity for abuse. It offers a great temptation to the contractor to economize, because each item of saving adds to his individual profit. We are told that in Yates County the paupers have coffee twice a week, tea twice a day, and the luxury of mush for supper. There is no burial-service. The dead are simply carried out and put away under ground. This is a fine prospect for a dying pauper who happens to be a Christian! The poor-house in Tompkins County is a miserable structure, becoming month by month less habitable. The outer walls are already so much cracked and the windows are so warped and shrunken that it is almost impossible to make the place comfortable in winter. The plaster also is constantly falling from the ceiling; and refuse water from the kitchen, where the sink is clogged, stands upon the floor in pools, sending out noisome and poisonous odors.

There are thirty inmates of this pest-house, nine of them women. Two illegitimate children have been born there during the past year. Refractory paupers are punished by confinement in a dark cell. This sounds like a tale of feudal times, but it is true, notwithstanding. In Richmond County, a Roman Catholic priest and a Methodist clergyman have occasionally visited the poor-house, and arrangements have finally been made to hold a monthly service. This notice is given out with unctiousness, as if the poor were not entitled to an equal share with the rich in the ministrations of religion. Two things are greatly needed in the Fulton County poor-house—a sick room or hospital, and two bath-rooms. Not long ago three men, sick with chronic ailments, all past the prime of life, weak and consequently nervous, were confined in the rooms with twenty-five able-bodied men. Let any one imagine himself ill enough to lie in bed, suffering amid such surroundings! There is a bath-room, but it is not serviceable, for in winter water spilled on the floor freezes immediately. Consequently, whenever a pauper wishes to perform his ablutions, there is no other way but to carry the water in pails to the warmer rooms. The enforcement of cleanliness under such conditions must require the strictest discipline, and to the old and feeble is a positive cruelty. These few instances will suffice to show the general demoralization of county poor-houses. It is to be regretted that such squalid institutions should be allowed the custody of insane paupers.

These poor creatures, sick in mind and body, fare the worst of all the inmates. They are thrust away, by themselves, into wretched out-buildings, and receive but little attention. Needing constant medical attendance, they are visited perhaps once

or twice each week by underpaid physicians, whose salaries average only \$325 per year. If one is found with a blackened eye or other injuries, there is no record kept to tell what caused it. It is common practice to apply restraint at the will of an untrained attendant or employé when, in his judgment, it is supposed to be needed. In one instance the physician present was not able to name the mode of restraint exhibited. He claimed that he did not know of its existence in the institution, and yet it was ascertained that it had been frequently used by an attendant. While it is generally conceded that a wholesome diet is of great importance in the treatment of insane patients, the food furnished pauper lunatics is regulated by the cook or some other employé of the poor-house. In a few instances only has a regular dietary been prescribed. Again, in the matter of bathing, it is a recognized necessity that there should be an abundant supply of pure water in every asylum where the insane are confined; yet this is a point in which the treatment of lunatics in the county asylums is most vitally defective. It is exceptional to find one of these places well supplied with water. With but few exceptions cold water only is supplied the bath-tubs, hot water being heated in kettles and carried to the tubs. As this necessitates considerable labor, it is usual at most of these institutions to bathe three or four patients in the same water. Indeed, in some poor-houses as many as five are bathed before the water is changed. As insane people frequently suffer from ulcerations of the body and other skin disorders, it appears marvelous that such a repulsive practice should have been permitted to exist for years without exciting widespread indignation. In one of the county asylums an assistant freely admitted that it was customary to use the same water for five or six patients. "We cannot afford to waste our water," he said.

As to the sleeping accommodations—for lunatics need sleep more than people of healthy minds—they have been found to be entirely inadequate. The beds in many asylums are simply too vile for description. The sheets are changed one each week, the other doing service for two weeks. It is a common thing for two patients to occupy the same bed. That two ordinary sick persons should be compelled to lie together is an idea sufficiently repugnant; but how much worse it is when the two persons are insane! Many insane people need constant care and attention, and this does not apply to the violent and destructive cases only, but to the broken down and feeble. The quality of this service should be of a superior order. An examination of the county poor-houses shows that there is an average of one attendant to twenty patients; but this estimate does not represent the actual state of affairs, for many of the able-bodied paupers are counted as attendants. In the insane department of one poor-house, containing nearly 400 inmates, there was found to be but one attendant in charge of seventy-nine patients. Here were found epileptics lying about on the floors, many of them in extreme disorder, untidy and unkempt. In addition to the utter inadequacy of the number of attendants for day purposes found almost everywhere, it should be stated that no night supervision whatever is provided. At bed-time the patients are locked in their rooms or dormitories, and left alone in darkness. The attendants retire to their own rooms, often in a remote part of the building, and from that time until morning no care whatever is given to these unfortunates. The inhumanity of such lack of attendance requires no comment. It is disgraceful, not only to the counties, but to the State also.

In view of the fact that the State is erecting an airy, commodious asylum for insane criminals near Fishkill, it seems extraordinary that some means have not been provided for the proper care of the lunatics who are innocent of crime, now confined in the county poor-houses. The following extract, taken from the record of proceedings of the Cortland County Board of Supervisors, will show how poorly adapted such officials are to care



YATES COUNTY POOR-HOUSE—REAR VIEW.

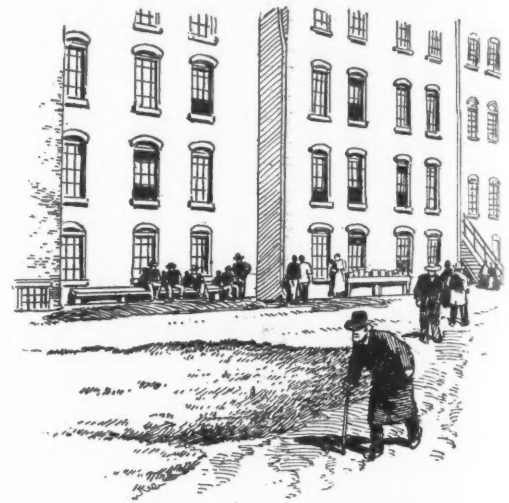
for the insane. On Tuesday, December 3d, 1889, it was resolved that, "Whereas, the uniform experience in this county verifies the fact that this class of unfortunates (the indigent, chronic insane) is better cared for, and at less expense, in the county institutions," therefore in its judgment all indigent, chronic insane persons should be cared for in county asylums.

A greater display of ignorance and inhumanity has seldom been seen. How can the insane be better cared for in institutions where they have almost no attendance by day and absolutely none at night; where the medical attendance is inadequate; where the diet is poor; where there are no proper hospital arrangements, bathing facilities, and means of occupation or amusement?

The entire system of county charity is based upon a parsimonious economy. In Cortland County the average cost of maintaining paupers, including attendance, was last year 88 cents per capita a week. In 1888 the cost per capita was only 85 cents. In Greene County the weekly average was 73 cents, or only \$38.02 per capita a year. It seems incredible that human beings can be lodged, clothed, and fed for a twelvemonth on so small an amount. A horse could not be stabled for twice the sum.

It has been estimated by Dr. Stephen Smith, ex-Commissioner

in Lunacy, that the average per capita expenditure for suitable attendance alone should not be less than \$1.50 per patient per week. The necessity, therefore, of some speedy provision being made by the State to remove insane paupers from county almshouses cannot be too strongly urged. The value of the property devoted to charitable, correctional, and reformatory purposes in the State amounts to about \$57,600,000. Of this sum the fifty-eight exempt counties own a vested interest amounting to only \$2,760,949. Again, six counties own about \$1,067,000, leaving fifty-two counties with the ridiculously small sum of about \$1,537,000 as representing the value of their poor-house property. It is interesting to know that the six counties referred to have a



SENECA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE BUILDINGS—REAR ELEVATION.

higher per capita average of expenses than the others, which shows that paupers are better provided for in such institutions. The average weekly expense for each person supported in the Albany County poor-house in 1888 was \$2.50; in Erie County, \$2.26; in Oneida County, \$1.63; in Orange County, \$1.54; in Rensselaer County, \$2.22; and in Chautauqua County, \$1.35.

It cannot be doubted that there is room for improvement even in these institutions. A comparison with the weekly cost per capita of persons maintained in the State asylums will render this obvious. The New York State Lunatic Asylum expended, in 1888, \$5.02 per week for each inmate; the State Institution for the Blind, \$5.84; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, \$5.82, and so on. There are only four State asylums that spend less than \$3, the lowest average being that of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, which spent \$2.43. These figures verify the reports of abuses in county institutions, for if the State exercises a reasonable economy in the management of its charities, the conclusion is inevitable that the counties, for the most part, administer such affairs with barbarous parsimony.

The weekly reports of the Health Department in New York City show that of those who live to be above the age of sixty-five, one in three dies in a public institution. It is the duty of the State to see that these unfortunates are properly cared for and to pass such laws as will effectually do away with the abominations practiced in many of our county poor-houses.

John P. Ritter

HOME DECORATION.

WOMEN are apt to smile nowadays when critics say they only half express themselves in beautifying their homes, and that they are embarrassed by their own ideas. On the contrary, they know that they have gained independence by an almost unconscious education in art, and in their way are no more cowardly regarding criticism than Raphael was when he designed the hangings of the Vatican. An eye for color involves an eye for effect, and out of these grow what an artist calls his "divine ideas," and a woman denominates "knack."

Perhaps the newest of the recent "rages" in beautifying houses is that of wall coverings called hangings. Luxury looks over its shoulder now at wall-paper for the more elegant apartments of the house, even though it be silk finished and of great beauty. Damasks in two tones of one color, with a superb sheen and contrasting shadows in Renaissance and medieval patterns, are not more stately for walls than are floral designs, such as Nile green with passion-flowers of extreme size in silver white, and foliage of softest sage and olive tints; or huge azaleas in pinkish pomegranate upon a darker tone, deepening to terra-cotta. Plain satins follow these in beauty of effect, the English "Liberty" makes, with their peculiar metallic brilliancy and sinuous elegance, giving them great favor. The usual mode of using these satins is in shallow pleats, while the damasks, of extreme width and weight, are applied smoothly. "Liberty" silks for wall hangings are either monotonous of color or are stamped with a design of flowers, foliage, or arabesques of one color upon pale groundings, chiefly cream white. "Morris" chintzes for walls are either repped or stippled as to groundings, and have the pattern either outlined or solid. One may find every color, and many exquisite mixtures of color, in these fine fabrics, which are applied smoothly. A charming combination for a nursery has a pattern of delicately shaded flowers in wreaths and bunches, with a deep frieze in a single color, illustrating Mother Goose romances. For plain living-rooms a new jute textile is introduced. Favorite tones are delicate sage greens, tans, and grays, with an almost imperceptible stripe of paler tone, and a small diaper figure woven at intervals upon the surface. This figure has the effect of hand work, and is usually grayish-white.

THE APPALLING DISASTER IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHILE the first reports as to the destruction caused by the terrific tornado which swept over Louisville, Ky., and other points in that State, Illinois, and Tennessee, on the night of the 27th inst., prove to have been exaggerated, the completer accounts show that the calamity was one of the most appalling of recent years. The storm seems to have started in southwestern Nebraska, whence it traveled eastward nearly 2,000 miles, spending its force in a series of tornadoes which laid waste everything in their path. One hurricane struck Metropolis, Ill., and it was ruined. Another wiped out the town of Bowling Green, while Parkland, a suburb of Louisville, was obliterated.

Scarcely a town in the vicinity of the border line of Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana escaped the ravages of these tornadoes, while the main track of the cyclone was marked by high winds, floods and heavy rainfall.

The storm burst over Louisville shortly after eight o'clock in the evening, and lasted only two or three minutes; then the skies cleared of the sweeping clouds, and the moon came out to shed its light upon a scene of frightful desolation. Whole blocks of houses had been mowed down, demolished, crushed to splinters. Hundreds of men, women, and children were buried in the shattered ruins, and the howling of the storm was quickly superseded by the frightful cries of those out of whom the life had not been altogether crushed.

The wrecked portion of the city lies between Eighteenth Street, Broadway, Eleventh, and Main streets, the tornado having passed diagonally across the section, which is probably a mile square. Probably the greatest loss of life occurred at the Falls City Hall, which was in the centre of the tornado. In the lower rooms of the hall were from 50 to 75 children, with their mothers and other relatives, taking dancing lessons. There were at least 125 persons on the lower floors and 75 more were attending a lodge meeting on the upper floor when the wind struck the building. The entire structure in less than five minutes was a shapeless mass of brick and mortar, burying over 200 helpless victims in the ruins, of whom few escaped uninjured.

Along Main Street the path of the storm extended from Sixth to Eleventh streets, and not a single building in the area was left standing. Occasionally a massive stone or iron front still stood intact, while all of the rest of the structure proper had been swept entirely away. In the course of the storm lay the prized tobacco market of the city, and now the warehouses almost to the last one are in ruins.

The total number of buildings destroyed is estimated at 250, while the loss of life is variously stated at from 100 to 500. At this writing over seventy bodies have been recovered from the ruins. The number of persons injured is very large. The damage to property is estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. At Jeffersonville, Ind., just across the river, 150 houses were destroyed, and the loss will aggregate \$500,000.

At Metropolis, Ill., the storm cut a clean swath about a quarter of a mile wide clear across the town, wrecking property of all descriptions, and burying men, women, and children in the wreckage of falling buildings. It is reported that several hundred people were killed or wounded. Between 200 and 300 houses were swept from their foundations and dashed to pieces above the heads of their unfortunate occupants. Every church and other prominent building in the place is either destroyed or badly damaged, including two school-houses, the court-house and jail, and many smaller structures.

INADEQUATE CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing of the salaries of Congressmen, says: "One of the quiet, conservative ladies of Washington is the wife of the Speaker of the House. Mrs. Reed shares with Mrs. Ingalls and Mrs. Samuel Randall the honor of living unassumingly and yet commanding the respect and liking of every circle at the Capital. She has never for a minute had her head turned by the gayeties here, and her life has been as sensible as in her own home in Portland. She is a pretty woman, plump, of medium height, with her brown hair waved about a face almost as dimpled as a baby's. She sees the humorous side of things, and says that both she and her husband enjoy every feature of Washington life except the society whirl. When I approached the subject of Congressional salaries, she repeated my question laughingly, and said:

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SOLUBLE,
Delicious.

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Easily Digested—Made Instantly.

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VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"Best & Goes Farthest—Largest Sale in the World—Once Tried, Always Used."

"Live? I cannot tell, for I have never lived in Washington. I have always existed in a hotel. Even existence here is well-nigh impossible within the salary, for there are expenses which a private citizen never has. A Senator's wife might be able to live on it, for she comes for six years, and it is easier to live six years on \$30,000 than two years on \$10,000. They can lease a house with a feeling of comparative permanency, and need not keep up a separate home in their native cities; but a member's wife must either board, or have an auction when her husband's successor comes. Comparatively few representatives have any incomes outside of their salaries, and many of them claim with some justice that if they had served their profession instead of the Government they would have had something of a bank account. The opinion is widespread that \$5,000 is a large salary, for it is five times as much as the average citizen receives; but the expenses, instead of being commensurate, are ten times as much. If a woman, in official life here, does what her position demands in a social way, she must have a carriage and suitable gowns, and the expense of both all women know."

A TREE 6,000 YEARS OLD.

THE London Globe says: "With an antiquity rivaling, probably exceeding, that of the pyramids of Egypt, and a reputation scarcely inferior, it is remarkable how little notice has been taken of the death of the colossal dragon-tree of Orotava. This gigantic, hoary-headed vegetable veteran died almost suddenly a few years ago.

"When Alonzo de Lugo, the conqueror of Tenerife, came to Orotava, in 1493, he spared the tree, but, scandalized at the profane mysteries which had taken place in its interior, he converted its hollowness into a chapel for holy mass. Humboldt, in 1790, gives its height as 'appearing about fifty or sixty feet, and its circumference near the roots at forty-five feet, and the diameter of the trunk at ten feet from the ground is still twelve English feet,' and he computed its age at 10,000 years.

"The opening was so large that a table was placed in it round which fourteen persons could seat themselves, and a staircase in the interior conducted the visitor up to the height whence the branches sprang. Slow indeed must have been its growth; for 400 years after the visit of the first navigators Le Dru measured the tree most carefully, proving that during that long period the increase had been only one foot at the base, the other dimensions being practically identical.

"The old tree, moderately credited with 6,000 years of life, has gone the way of all trees, but most felicitously the Marquisa del Sanzol has planted on its exact site a seedling derived from its most ancient progenitor, and this youngster is now a healthy plant some four feet high, looking—in shape only—exactly like a fine long carrot, lightly stuck in the ground by its taper end, and surmounted by a crown of sword-shaped leaves."

OUR CONSUMPTION OF TEA.

THIS is the only country in the world where tea is not taxed. Even China does not allow the importation of foreign leaf without duty. Nine-tenths of the tea sent here from England and Canada is of the poorest and most unwholesome grades. We are a Japan-drinking people. In round numbers we consume of

	Pounds.
Japan tea.....	42,000,000
Green tea.....	14,000,000
Oolong tea.....	16,000,000
Congou and sorts.....	7,000,000

Fully three-fourths of the tea imported from England is the common grades of Congou.

REFORMERS are a curious class;
They're full as they can hold
Of schemes to benefit the race,
Ideas new and old.
A million things they'd do if they
Were mayors or presidents;
One thing alone they lack, alas!
And that is—common sense.

Chicago Tribune.

Our New Salesrooms.

Last week we invited attention to the new Salesroom in the basement, and to the sale there of Silks and Dress Goods, at very moderate prices.

This week we mention the extensive alterations and additions on the Second Floor of our store, which give greatly increased facilities in our Dress-making Department for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

The space occupied by the stocks of Black Goods and Cloths has been noticeably enlarged; and the room for Ladies' Underwear and for Infants' Goods nearly doubled.

Visitors will find a new elevator near the Broadway door.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street,
New York.

B. Altman & Co.,
18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.,
NEW YORK.

THE FASSO Corset.

This Corset, after its many years' trial, both in Europe and in this country, has been found and acknowledged to be superior in every particular to all others. It has served as a model for many imitations, none of which have ever equaled it in form, finish or material.

As each Corset is cut, basted and finished with the same care that is given to the making of a Dress Waist, it has that accuracy and symmetry which it is IMPOSSIBLE to obtain in machine-made goods.

Its points of excellence are a long, tapering waist, gracefully curved back, perfectly-shaped and easily-fitting hips, with the lines of the bust and shoulders so proportioned in each model as to insure the greatest advantage in appearance, while affording perfect ease to the wearer.

It is made in 18 models (every pair sold being fitted to the wearer by experienced fitters), and of a variety of materials, which include Coutille, Linen, Wool, Kid, Brocade, Silk and Satin, &c., &c.

Sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L.A. Sayer said to a lady of the highest (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Drug-gists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

FRED. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

**Arnold,
Constable & Co.**
PARASOLS.
LONDON AND PARIS
Spring Styles.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Broadway & 19th St.
NEW YORK.



These two new styles are made of fine French Satteen, patterned after the finest French Corsets. They are superior to imported Corsets in being boned with Coraline, which will neither wrinkle nor break. All other Corsets are boned with horn or reed, which will break, or with cord, which will not give proper support.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
WARNER BROS.,
NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Londonderry
SPRING LITHIA WATER
SPARKLING AND STILL.
FINEST TABLE WATER
ON THE MARKET.
Used at all leading HOTELS and CLUBS.
Sold by first-class Grocers and Druggists.
Main Office, Nashua, N. H. New York, 323 Broadway.
Send for Pamphlet.

**Darlington,
Runk & Co.**

THE CAMARGO CORSET. FAULTLESS IN SHAPE. PERFECTION IN FINISH. HIGHEST IN QUALITY.
In 10 models and a special shape for Equestriennes, SHORT AND LONG WAISTED, made of GRAY and WHITE FRENCH COUTIL and BLACK SATEN. The sale of the above Corsets has steadily increased since it was introduced by us, two years ago, and it is pronounced the most comfortable and best-fitting Corset imported.
It is made in Paris expressly to our order, and its sale in the United States is confined exclusively to our Firm.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
1126 & 1128 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia

THE COREANS HAVE GOOD APPETITES.

A WRITER in *Current Literature* says, the Corean is the greatest eater in the world, and more than any other man in the world he lives to eat. The average man the country over eats everything he can get his teeth on, and he will take a dozen meals a day if he have the chance. The writer adds: "I had sixteen chair-bearers in a trip which I took into the interior, and these bearers stopped at every village and almost every house to rest and feed. They would dart off one by one into fields of turnips by the wayside, and for the next half-mile would go along eating raw turnips."

"The bigger a man's stomach is in Corea, the more wealthy he is supposed to be, and you see pot-bellied youngsters everywhere you go. A Corean has a short sack, which comes down just below the middle of his waist, and his full, baggy pantaloons are tied up under this. Some of the baby boys have outgrown the size of their jackets, and you see a belt of fat, yellow skin between the ends of the pantaloons and the beginning of the coat."

"Some of the wealthy ones wear bustles over their abdomens in order to increase the size of their fronts. The king usually makes a present to those who have an audience with him. He sent a lot of provisions to the American generals a few days after they arrived in Corea to reorganize the army, and there is no lack of good things in the palace. The Corean country produces good meat, and the Coreans are greater meat-eaters than the Chinese or the Japanese."

POLAR EXPLORATION.

DR. NANSEN, the arctic explorer, in a lecture before the Geografiske Selskab at Christiania, explaining his plans for a North Pole expedition, advocated the employment of a ship built with a special view to strength, and having its sides constructed at such an angle that, instead of being crushed by the ice, the vessel will be raised by it. The route proposed by Dr. Nansen is through the Behring Straits, where advantage is to be taken of the favorable current to carry the vessel northward, and thus attempt to reach the New Siberian islands as soon as possible. Here the vessel would enter the ice-floes, and would proceed toward the North Pole, in which direction the current would probably carry it.

It kills pain, we refer to Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain. Price 25 cents.

A quarter of a dollar will purchase anywhere a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The fashionable ladies corrective tonic is Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned tonic.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures
Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Catarrh, and diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, no better remedy can be found than "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Sold everywhere, 25 cents.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

ENGLISH MILLIONAIRES.

A WRITER in *Chatter* says: "One ceases to wonder at the amount of British capital seeking investment in the United States after looking over a year's record of money left by them within the United Kingdom, the 'personalities' of dead Britain, or of deceased residents of Great Britain, sworn to in 1889 for purposes of probate and of succession of duty reaching imposing sums. One dry-goods jobber in Manchester died possessed of \$1,500,000 of personal property; a Clyde ship-builder comes next with \$5,300,000, and a member of the great banking house of the great Barings follows hard upon with \$4,500,000."

"A scion of the House of Orleans, Count Gref-fuhei, died possessed of \$3,300,000 in England; and a Scottish peer, the Earl of Levan and Melville, left for division among his heirs \$2,600,000. What we call millionaires—nobody there with less than \$5,000,000 being so denominated—were numerous. Manchester alone had ten of them ranging from \$2,100,000 of 'personalty' to \$1,000,000. James Jameson, the great Dublin distiller, left \$2,400,000 of hard cash, or what may be called its portable equivalent, and in England Brewer Dan Thwaites left \$2,300,000."

"A Cork brewer, W. H. Crawford, had a sworn 'personalty' of \$1,600,000, and there were eight other deceased brewers whose estates were liable to succession duty on \$6,000,000. It is figures like these that impress on the English mind the idea that there is in beer, as there was in Dr. Johnson's day, 'the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dream of avarice.'"

"Even the railroad magnates left a less impressive aggregate, though one of them—Sir Daniel Gooch, chairman of the Great Western—died possessed of \$3,200,000, and of two railroad engineers one was worth \$800,000 and the other \$440,000."

"The richest representative of the iron industry, who died in 1889, was a manufacturer of plows, worth \$1,100,000—a sum exceeded by the 'personalty' of a London gas-fitter, whose heirs divided the snug little sum of \$1,200,000. But even he does not come up to John Nevill, baker—who ever heard of a millionaire baker on this side of the Atlantic?—whose 'personalty' is sworn at \$1,400,000."

"It must be remembered that all this is in personal or movable property, and that real estate does not count in the enumeration, not being liable to succession duty."

DOUGLAS & JONES,
[Members of the New York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW STREET, N. Y.,
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Oil for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits.
Correspondence solicited.

SHORTHAND by mail or personally.
Situations procured all pupils when competent.
Send for circular. W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.

Pocket Match-Safe Free to Smokers of

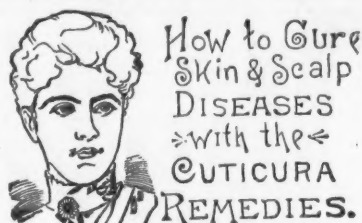
TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

IMPROVED OIL & LIME LIGHT
SETS OF MAGIC LANTERNS
VIEWS WITH PRINTED LECTURES.
J. B. COLT & CO.
16 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK.

BOKER'S BITTERS
THE OLDEST AND BEST OF ALL
Stomach Bitters,
AND AS FINE A CORDIAL AS EVER MADE. TO BE
HAD IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
L. FUNK, JR., Sole Manuf'r & Prop'r,
78 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

CATARRH
COLD & COUGHS
SORE THROAT
SODEN
MINERAL PASTILLES

An unfailing remedy. They prevent and cure COUGHS, BRONCHIAL CATARRH and THROAT irritations, mostly due to smoking. Always keep a box of Soden Mineral Pastilles in your house.
25c. and 50c. a box at druggists.
Soden Mineral Springs Co., Limited,
15 Cedar St., New York.



How to Cure
Skin & Scalp
DISEASES
with the
CUTICURA
REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

PLAYS Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers, for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.

B. C. STREHL & CO.,
191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO
RUSSIAN BANQS.
Naturally Curly, \$3.00 each.
Waves, for elderly ladies, \$4.00 to \$7.00. Switches, etc., at all prices. Wigs a specialty. Try
OXZYN BALM AND POWDER.
For the complexion have no equal. 50 cents each.

Cleaver's
Transparent
Toilet Soap
Best & Cheapest
Without Rival.

AGENTS wanted. \$1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catalogue & sample free. C. E. MARSHALL, Lockport, N. Y.

In case you fail to find at your Book or Newsdealer's

Books of the Bible Analyzed,

send 20 cents at once for a copy, as you will not wish to be a day longer without it.

H. T. FRUEAUFF, Easton, Pa.
Trade supplied by American News Company.

FACIAL BLEMISHES
The largest Establishment in the World for the treatment of Hair and Scalp, Eczema, Moles, Warts, Superficial Hair, Birthmarks, Moth, Freckles, Wrinkles, Red Nose, Red Veins, Oily Skin, Acne, Pimples, Blackheads, Barber's Itch, Scars, Pitting, Powder Marks, Bleaching, Facial Development, etc. Send 10 cts. for 128-page book on all skin imperfections and their treatment.
JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist,
125 West 49th Street, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P. S.—Use Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin and scalp for sale at all druggists, or by mail, 50 cents.

CANDY
C. F. GUNTHER, 212 State Street, Chicago.

West Shore Railroad.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. LESSEE.
Via West Shore of World-famed Hudson River.

Popular Route for business and pleasure travel. Magnificent sleeping-cars without change. New York and Boston to Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Tickets via West Shore on sale at all ticket offices in the United States and Canada.
Ask for tickets via West Shore, and see that they read via this route.

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free.
Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

SEATTLE The "Queen City" and Metropolis of the New State of Washington. For Illustrated Descriptive Matter write to the Leading Real Estate and Financial Brokers, Seattle.

Crawford & Conover
DEER PARK.
15,000 acres of Alabama Pine Land for \$2.50 an acre. Railroad through it. Joins **DEER PARK.** See picture in this paper of March 15th, 1890.
Address, GEO. D. CHAFFEE, Shelbyville, Ill.

NEW KODAKS



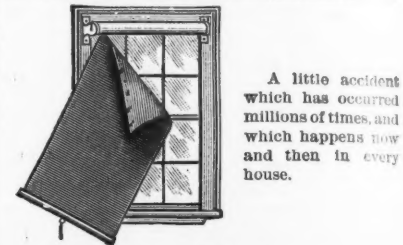
Seven New Styles and Sizes

ALL LOADED WITH
Transparent Films.

For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers.

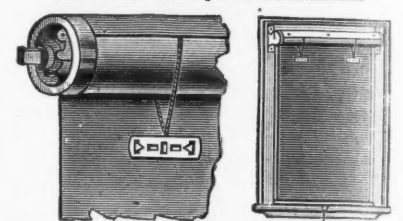
THE EASTMAN COMPANY,

Send for Catalogue. Rochester, N. Y.



A little accident which has occurred millions of times, and which happens now and then in every house.

Window Shade Fasteners prevent all such accidents.



Order them on all new shades. They only cost a trifle.

Agents and House Canvassers Wanted in every city and town where the shade makers are not supplied. Thousands of families buy them for shades already up. For outfit and terms address

THE PATERNON NOVELTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Sole Manufacturers, Paterson, N. J.

EMERSON SUPERIOR QUALITY. MODERATE PRICES.
BOSTON 174 TREMONT ST. 50,000 SOLD
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PIANOS
CATALOGUES FREE

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 20 best-selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

Golden Hair Wash.

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
COCOA
MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

AGENTS Wanted. Bottled Electricity pays \$50 a day. Ad. Box 443, Chicago, Ill.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—ALSO MEN. Two immense new specialties; 1st made \$27 before dinner, another \$36 the first hour; extraordinary opportunity; proof free. Ad., LITTLE & CO., 214 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm: large profits, quick sales. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 542 Broadway, N. Y.

Comully & Jeffery's
BICYCLES & TRICYCLES
Catalogue sent free.
CHICAGO Boston.

The "Fischer Piano" at the White House.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th, 1889.
Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the piano which I ordered from you for a Christmas present to my mother has been received. My mother joins me in expressing to you our great satisfaction with the piano, its tone being very sweet, sympathetic and powerful, and the touch and action all that could be desired. The case is beautiful in design and finish. I thank you for the careful attention you have given to this order.

Yours truly,
Russell B. Harrison
To Messrs. J. & C. FISCHER,
210 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Coughing

IS Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Sweet

Savors

Nothing is more suggestive and delicate than the faint perfume of a fine Sachet Powder. Refined people everywhere recognize this, and the Sachet has become a necessity. We will send a sample glass jar of our Violette, Heliotrope, or Jockey Club Sachet Powders on receipt of 25c.

T. METCALF & CO.
39 Tremont St., Boston.
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Sold by all Druggists.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

HANINGTON'S Linen Novelties for ties, table scarfs, splashes, etc. Send stamp for illustrated circular. 116 Franklin St., N. Y.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT HALF PRICE, \$5 AND UP.

POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting nervous diseases of both sexes. 100 degrees of Electricity. Guaranteed "most powerful" MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD. Electric Suppressor free with Male Belts. Pamphlet free. DR. W. J. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

WEAK nervous sufferers from youthful folly, loss of manhood, weakness of body, mind, etc. I will mail you a copy of the "Magic Mirror," FREE, containing the mode of a simple and certain means of cure. Address Dr. F. B. Clarke, East Haddam, Conn.

HAPPINESS ASSURED.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure piles when all other remedies have failed. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00 per box. WILLIAMS' MFG CO., Proprietors, Cleveland, O.

STOUT PEOPLE! WEIGHT REDUCED WITHOUT STARVATION DIET.

Treatise & instruction for 6 stamps. E. LYNTON, 19 Park Place, New York

KING'S WINDSOR CEMENT, FOR PLASTERING WALLS AND CEILINGS.

Endorsed and Used by the Best Architects, Builders, and Plasterers throughout the country. Before building send for circular to

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Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

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"The Angelus."

A copy of this great painting, in size and colors, is sent to all new yearly subscribers to FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. The reproduction was made by the famous Boussod, Valadon & Co.'s process.

Subscription price, \$4 per year.

THE MORTALITY FROM THE GRIP.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter reviews the progress of the grip, and reaches the conclusion that the total mortality due to the disease has been 12,000 during the seven weeks in which it lasted. The Philadelphia Press thinks that this is, if anything, an underestimate. The New York State Board of Health has compiled from its returns of deaths sufficient evidence to lead to the conclusion that the deaths in that State alone has reached 5,000. As New York holds about one-twelfth of the population of the Union, the estimate of the Reporter is probably not half of the whole—even after making allowance for the larger relative mortality of New York City, as compared with cities in the rest of the country, and of the State, in comparison with other States. The Press says: "Beginning with Boston, which shows the largest relative death-rate, the mortality arising from the disease in the main decreased as it moved westward and South. The disease was first distinctly reported in this country on December 21st, and was noted earlier at Boston than elsewhere. Up to February 8th the increased mortality in the different cities of the country was as follows in its total and in the increased percentage added to the death-rate, which measures the relative rise in mortality due to the disease:

Cities.	Est. Population.	Inc.	Deaths.	Deaths Under 5
Boston.....	420,000	2.11	885	136
New York.....	1,500,000	1.97	2,503	512
Philadelphia.....	1,000,000	1.20	1,344	111
Cleveland.....	275,000	1.51	363	129
Chicago.....	900,000	1.30	1,500	774
Baltimore.....	450,000	.30	153	119
Washington.....	320,000	.70	178	—
Cincinnati.....	325,000	.69	155	—
St. Louis.....	500,000	.43	192	—
	5,600,000		7,273	

"It will be seen that, while the percentage of increase to the mortality of Chicago is less than that of Philadelphia, the aggregate of deaths is greater. The proportion of children affected was far larger in the Western cities and of adults in the Eastern cities, and the wandering population of Washington gave it a far larger relative mortality than Baltimore, although the two cities are near each other and under analogous conditions.

"The present population included in the cities grouped in these statistics of grip mortality is about one-third of our total city population and one-twelfth of the estimated number of inhabitants in the United States. Southern cities were little, if at all, affected by the grip, although it reached the Pacific coast. Deducting the population of the Southern States in which it appeared little, if at all—Charleston, S. C., had but two deaths, for instance, and the aggregate population directly affected by the grip was at least 40,000,000. If an eighth of this population gave a mortality of 7,273, it is not an overestimate to conclude that the remaining seven-eighths furnished at least twice as many more. This would give an aggregate of about 22,000 as a low estimate of the increased mortality from the middle of December to the middle of February, and agrees with the deductions from the known mortality in New York State."

A CROWN SOLD AT AUCTION.

A CROWN was recently sold by auction at Singapore. It is of pure gold, studded with about a thousand brilliants, some of which are of twelve-carat weight, and it is historical, for it was worn by Malay Sultans and sold for behoof of the estate of the late Sultan of Perak. The value was estimated at about \$37,000, but it is not stated what the crown fetched.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

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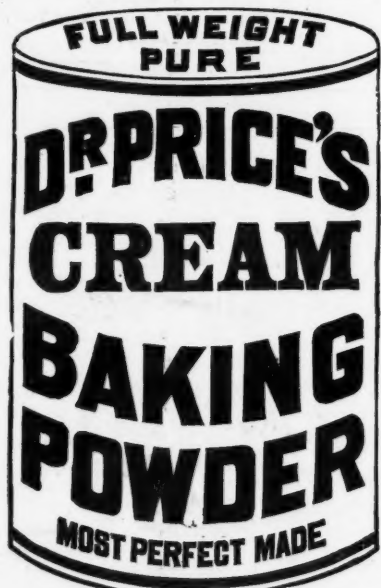
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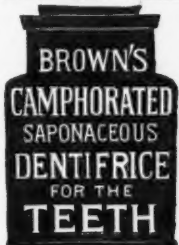
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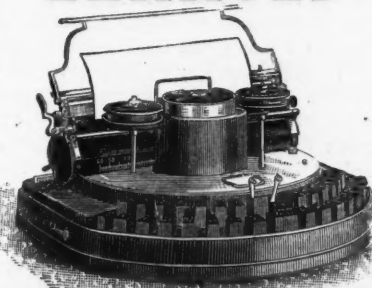


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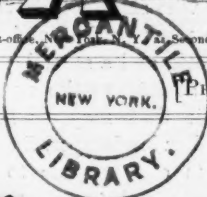
TWENTY PAGES.

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No. 1804.—Vol. LXX.]

NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 12, 1890.



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1



1. THE RELIEF GUARD ON THEIR WAY TO DUTY. 2. DIGGING FOR BODIES OF VICTIMS.

THE RECENT DISASTER AT LOUISVILLE.—VIEW OF MARKET STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STREETS, ON THE MORNING AFTER THE STORM.—FROM PHOTOS BY E. KLAUBER AND SKETCHES BY C. UPHAM.—[SEE PAGE 221.]

*The Lobbyist.**The Secretary of the Chinese Legation.**"Senator Rivers."**The Claimant's Daughter.**The Old Claimant.**"That Bill will Pass."**The Stangy Girl.**The Austrian Diplomat.**The Senator has the Floor.**MISS GEORGIE DREW.*

MR. W. H. CRANE IN THE PLAY OF "THE SENATOR."
FROM PHOTOS BY SARONY.—[SEE PAGE 203.]



THE FLOODS IN THE SCIOTO VALLEY, OHIO.—A HOME IN DANGER.
FROM A SKETCH BY JAMES EDMUNDS.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

If any there be who doubt that "Daffy-down-dilly has come to town," and come to stay, too, let them stroll up Broadway and peep into the shop windows, for they are gay indeed, and form a perfect kaleidoscope of beauty. The very air is redolent with the odor of early violets and hyacinths; jars filled with fragrant lilies-of-the-valley, daffodils, tulips, and crocuses, stand with jealous defiance in close proximity to a window full of gilded baskets containing narcissus, pansies, and lilacs, artificial, 'tis true, but so amazingly real that one might be easily convinced they grew in Nature's garden. But, as a friend of mine declares, and correctly, too, it is always a liberal education to any one to stroll on Broadway, provided they go with open eyes. One never fails to find something one has never seen before.

Just at present, what takes the eye principally of the passer-by, is the spring millinery, and it certainly makes the best showing of the past decade. Graceful shapes devised of all sorts of open-work braids, exquisite garnitures in flowers and ribbons—but I can't tell you about them now—another time. I want to describe some of the pretty little French wraps and English jackets which have lately arrived. One of the newest shapes is shown in the illustration below.



SPRING COSTUME.

By permission of B. Altman & Co.

The jacket illustrated is from the celebrated house of Pingat, Paris, and is made of amber-colored faced cloth, with handsome garnitures of black silk passementerie. The back is close-fitting, while the front is full and fastens on the right shoulder and under the arm. The lower edge is bordered with passementerie fringe, while the bands over the shoulders are expanded at the back into large ornaments. A most becoming style for slight figures. The skirt pictured is of a fine mesh grenadine, black, made full and plain, with inserted bands of Brussels net, upon which are run rows of satin ribbon, knotted at intervals in bows. This is the very newest fancy for trimming summer dresses, from Worth and Pingat, of Paris. The effect is very pretty on foulards and India silks, using satin ribbon the color of the grounding. Cut-out embroideries are also laid on inserted bands of Brussels net, with glimpses of a colored skirt peeping through.

The graceful hat which accompanies this costume is a new importation from Virot, and is made of openwork Tuscan straw trimmed with clusters of marigolds and ribbon which matches their dark centres.

The earliest spring wraps are divided into those which may be worn at will and those which cannot be dispensed with. The former are of very rich materials, a great deal of passementerie, and jet of the very finest being used. With the indispensable belong short jackets and casaques, braid-trimmed or else perfectly plain, and the veriest novelty is the Eton jacket, which differs considerably from the Bolero or Figaro. The Eton is best made in black or a very dark cloth, and is cut with one seam in the back, open fronts and revers. It does not reach to the belt line, and the sleeves are full at the top, but end at the bend of the elbow. A flat worsted braid, about an inch wide, finishes all the edges, and the jacket has a most jaunty effect when worn over a cloth dress, either plain or plaided.

A showy little wrap for evening, one of Pingat's designs, has passementerie for the centre pieces, back and front, and full shoulder pieces which fall over the arms, made of fine cloth, pinked on the edges, and of the shade of red which is seen in the uniforms of the French military, and which is almost impossible to get in this country.

Fresh importations of passementerie are rich and costly. One elegant design is several inches deep, and is composed of bullion or metal threads in a combination of low tones such as old rose, sage, and old blue. The pattern is an arabesque, and is enriched by stones of the same tints in imitation of jewels. The designs come in metre lengths, and although they cost from twelve to twenty dollars a metre, many of them can be separated into narrower bands, supplying enough to trim an entire cos-

tume. These new passementeries are called *lumineuse*, and are really exquisitely beautiful. They are principally cut-out work, being wrought upon buckram instead of cord and crochet work.

Another Parisian novelty is found in the passementerie sleeves, or which have more the appearance of a heavy Escorial lace overrun with cord. They are of leg o' mutton shape, and cost about twenty-five dollars a pair. They are made in black, white, and gold. A new and taking fancy are the Medicis belts, which are made of the finest jet passementerie, pointed in front with long pendants, and a straight belt for the back.

A benison upon the manufacturer of the parasol with a handle which screws off for convenient packing in our summer trunk.

ELLA STARR.

THE OHIO FLOODS.

THE recent floods in the Ohio River occasioned great alarm at Cincinnati and other points, and did a great deal of damage in the Scroto valley and elsewhere. At Newport, Ky., 2,000 persons were driven from their homes by the angry waters, and several mills were obliged to shut down on account of the floods. At Ripley, Ohio, the streets were submerged and 100 families were obliged to vacate their houses; in Portsmouth the water reached the heart of the city; and in various directions railway communication was entirely cut off. Fortunately the loss of life appears to have been small.

CONCERNING NEW YORK'S SURROGATE.

THE name of Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, surrogate of New York, is an official who is much in men's minds. The position is one of great judicial importance, as he administers the estates of all who die in our city. He passed his early life in the country among the hills of central New York. Like so many of our distinguished men he taught school in his young manhood as a preparation for the Bar before entering the office of Judge North as a student at Elmira. The war of the Rebellion ended his studious life, for he was one of the volunteers in the Fiftieth New York Regiment who passed promptly to the front for "three years, or the war," commissioned as a first lieutenant. He served with distinction, bringing as a legacy from the field a frightfully debilitating fever.

He resumed the study of the law in the office of Judge Gray, late Judge of the Court of Appeals; was admitted to the Bar, and two years later was appointed counsel for the corporation, holding the office for two full terms. He then came to this city, and by a happy accident learned that the late Chester A. Arthur had lost his partner, and was desirous of securing the services of an energetic young lawyer to manage his business. There was something taking about the young soldier that caused General Arthur to permit him "to try it for a week or so." General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port, which caused the formation of the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals. Mr. Ransom being admitted as a junior partner. He is peculiarly self-reliant, and on one occasion in Saratoga a friend introduced him as Mr. Ransom, "partner of President Arthur," whereupon he said, good-naturedly, "You may leave off the last sentence, partner of General Arthur, as I prefer not to shine like a secondary planet by borrowed light."

During his first tenure of office he prepared all the forms for the collection of the Collateral Inheritance Tax Act. In 1888 the State derived from this county through the surrogate's office the enormous sum of over \$750,000.

He stopped the unrighteous contest of wills, by charging the expenses of the litigation on the contestants, if they failed in proving a will invalid. It was the decision of Surrogate Ransom that caused the settlement of the Stewart will case.

Surrogate Ransom has a delightful home in Fifty-eighth Street. His Tuesday nights have become something of a feature to those friends who are permitted to partake of his genial hospitality.

Since he has been on the Bench he has re-organized the Surrogate's Court; it runs like a huge machine, measuring with gentle, but firm hand, justice to all who may appear before him, particularly that helpless class, the orphans and widows whose little property representing years of self-denying toil. Surrogate Ransom is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, companion of the Loyal Legion, of the Masonic and New England societies, and the Manhattan Club. In March, of the present year, he was elected unanimously captain of senior company of the "Old Guard," though only a member for two years. He is married, and has two sons. His second wife was Miss Carol Bowne Edwards, the engaging and attractive daughter of the late Charles Henry Edwards, one of the founders of the New York Life Insurance Company.

EASTER SUNDAY.

AMERICANS are rapidly coming to an appreciation of the deep and wide-spread religious sentiment surrounding Easter Sunday. In older lands, the day is made one of far more general rejoicing than in the United States. In other countries the day is celebrated by gifts of flowers and Easter eggs, and here Easter cards as well as floral tributes are peculiarly appropriate. Floral offerings are largely made in the churches everywhere where the risen Lord is recognized. Our artist reveals a beautiful bit of sentiment in his picture representing a child's simple Easter offering.

AN AMERICAN PLAY.

THE success of Mr. William H. Crane in his new play of "The Senator," at the Star Theatre, is a positive refutation of the statement that an American play cannot win success on its merits. In other instances, notably that of the late John T. Raymond and his American play, "Colonel Sellers," it has been proved that American dramatists can hit popular favor. It is notable, however, that success in this field is usually won by the presentation of the eccentricities of the American character. The plot and the characters in "The Senator" all appertain to American life, and though they are overdrawn their very exaggeration makes them attractive.

PERSONAL.

A PLAN is on foot in Missouri to defeat Senator Vest for reelection and put a railroad lawyer in his place.

MADAME POMMERY, the proprietor of the well-known champagne, recently died leaving a fortune of \$4,000,000.

THE last eye-witness of the battle of Trafalgar has just died at Sittingbourne, in England—Joseph Sutherland, a centenarian seaman.

COLONEL JOHN A. COCKERILL, of the *World*, has made a reputation as one of the best presiding officers at a banquet that can be found in New York City.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, the bonanza farmer of Dakota, expects to raise this year 30,000 acres of wheat. Mr. Dalrymple is not an applicant for seed at the expense of the State.

It is understood that ex-Senator Palmer, United States Minister to Spain, will return to this country in June next, with a view of becoming a candidate for Governor of Michigan.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the well-known actor, began his struggle for a livelihood as a bell-boy in the Exchange Hotel at Detroit, Mich., and he does not like to be reminded of that fact.

A MILITARY commission was recently issued at Chicago by the Adjutant-General of Ohio to a grandson of the late John Logan. The child was only born on the 12th of February last, and is the youngest commissioned officer in the world.

At Ritchie Court House, W. Va., Joseph Heffner, aged ninety, was recently married to a widow of sixty-five. The courtship lasted only half-an-hour, and the bridegroom went six miles to secure a license and a minister. He is a prosperous farmer.

THOMAS HOPE, who died at Noroton Heights, Conn., recently, left an estate of \$600,000, which he had accumulated years ago in the grocery business in this city. He bequeathed \$400,000 to found a hospital at Langholm, Scotland, where he was born.

THE recent death of the Duke of Manchester, in London, leaves the dukedom to his son, George Victor, who married an American lady, Consuelo Yznaga. The young duke bears the reputation of having a very hard character, and it is said that his American wife has found it difficult to maintain herself in comfortable circumstances.

THE Prince of Wales had a magnificent reception on his visit to Berlin on the 21st of March. He was welcomed by the Emperor, the Empress, and a number of princes of the reigning families of the German states. He was attired in the uniform of a German general, while the Emperor wore the uniform of a general of the English dragoons.

ROBERT P. PORTER, Superintendent of the Census, thinks the work will be so promptly done this year that he will be able to announce by August 1st how many of us compose the population. Six hundred clerks will be employed in Washington, and electrical enumerating machines that will do more work in five hours than was formerly done in fifty.

THE youngest soldier in the Revolutionary War was Joseph Green, grandfather of Dr. George W. Green, of Battle Creek, Mich. Dr. Green learned this fact by a search of the records of the war at Washington, and Commissioner Raum attests to its truth. Dr. Green has been for many years a subscriber for FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and is an honored veteran of the late war.

PRESIDENT HARRISON stole away from Washington for another season of rest and duck-shooting recently, and had very good luck in the Maryland marshes around the Benjies Point Club-house. He is a lucky sportsman, and has never been known to return from a fishing or hunting trip empty-handed. No intrusion on him was allowed by the members of the club.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE, the English girl who was anxious to nurse lepers at Molokai, in the Hawaiian Islands, will not become an exile in the leper settlement as she anticipated. The settlement of Molokai is in charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who are maintained there by the Hawaiian Government, and as Sister Rose Gertrude belongs to another Order—the Dominican Sisters—she could not be admitted.

JOHN VON CAPRIVI, who succeeds Bismarck as Chancellor of the German Empire, was born in Berlin, 1831, and is a son of a Privy Chief Tribunal Councilor. He entered the army in 1849, participated in the war against Austria in 1866, was made colonel in 1872, and lieutenant-general and commander of an army division at Metz, in 1882. His succession to the Chancellorship will not give him the direction of the foreign ministry such as Bismarck had.

MR. P. T. BARNUM, who has just returned from his conquests in London, said in a recent interview: "The English were glad to see an old fellow of eighty cross the Atlantic with three of Noah's arks. They like pluck, and considered that plucky. When I drove around the ring in the grand procession in my huge carriage, with coachmen and footmen, the people stood up in their seats, the men waving their hats and the women their handkerchiefs. The applause was, I believe, more enthusiastic than that of an American audience."

GENERAL ROBERT C. SCHENCK died on the 23d of March at his home in Washington of pneumonia after a brief illness, which only assumed a fatal character a short time before his death. He was born on the 4th of October, 1809, and served with credit in the Federal army during the war of the rebellion, and was prominent in political and diplomatic circles. His resignation as Minister to Great Britain arose out of the famous Emma mine speculation. It was charged that he used his official place to aid a private corporation of which he was a director.

THE late Edwin Cowles, editor of the *Cleveland Leader*, had a peculiar impediment in his speech, the cause of which was a mystery until he was about twenty-five years old, when Professor Kennedy discovered that it was caused by a defect in his hearing. He never heard the hissing sounds of the human voice, and consequently did not make them himself. He never heard the notes of a piano or an organ of the seventh octaves, never heard the upper notes of a violin, the flute, or other high music. He never heard the song of birds, and always supposed, until his peculiarity was discovered, that the music of the birds was poetical fiction.

COUNTY POOR-HOUSES IN NEW YORK.

MANY OF THEM A DISGRACE TO THE STATE.

CONSIDERED collectively, the county poor-houses in the State of New York are a disgrace to civilization and humanity. In many cases the buildings are dilapidated, cheerless, and poorly lighted; constructed without plan, and patched by additions and repairs. Most of them are built of stone or brick. Out of eighteen examined by Mr. John H. Finley, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, sixteen were found to have no other means of ventilation than doors and windows. Few had decent facilities for bathing. When hot water was obtainable, it was usually in such quantities as not to permit of the bathing of all the inmates, except by using the same water for a number—a custom which was found to prevail



SENECA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE—OLD MEN'S BUILDING.

in some institutions. In others the water had to be carried by hand, after it had been drawn from a pump at a considerable distance from the buildings. With such primitive facilities it is impossible to enforce cleanliness on the part of the inmates, or to keep the buildings free from filth and vermin.

In some counties out-houses that were formerly utilized as laundries are used as hospitals, and in them the most filthy and repulsive paupers are kept. No special care is given to the sick. The strong among the paupers administer to the needs of the infirm, always grudgingly, and often in an unintelligent manner. The food which these poor wretches are expected to eat is abominable. Salt pork is allowed once a day throughout the year; fresh beef and fish each once a week. Despite the fact that there is a farm attached to most of the poor-houses, vegetables are not grown in sufficient variety or quantity to offset this hard diet. These facts are constantly brought before the public, yet no adequate steps have been taken to ameliorate the evil. It is estimated that New York State contributes one-fifth to the total amount expended in charities in the United States. One would suppose, therefore, that the county poor-houses, fifty-eight in number, were maintained in a fairly respectable manner. The contrary is proved by the following examples:

In Montgomery County paupers are still farmed out to a contractor, who receives \$2 per capita a week for the maintenance and care of town charges, and \$3 per capita for county charges. There are 160 acres in the farm connected with the poor-house, on which the able-bodied paupers are expected to work. This system is pernicious, for it affords every opportunity for abuse. It offers a great temptation to the contractor to economize, because each item of saving adds to his individual profit. We are told that in Yates County the paupers have coffee twice a week, tea twice a day, and the luxury of mush for supper. There is no burial-service. The dead are simply carried out and put away under ground. This is a fine prospect for a dying pauper who happens to be a Christian! The poor-house in Tompkins County is a miserable structure, becoming month by month less habitable. The outer walls are already so much cracked and the windows are so warped and shrunken that it is almost impossible to make the place comfortable in winter. The plaster also is constantly falling from the ceiling; and refuse water from the kitchen, where the sink is clogged, stands upon the floor in pools, sending out noisome and poisonous odors.

There are thirty inmates of this pest-house, nine of them women. Two illegitimate children have been born there during the past year. Refractory paupers are punished by confinement in a dark cell. This sounds like a tale of feudal times, but it is true, notwithstanding. In Richmond County, a Roman Catholic priest and a Methodist clergyman have occasionally visited the poor-house, and arrangements have finally been made to hold a monthly service. This notice is given out with unctiousness, as if the poor were not entitled to an equal share with the rich in the ministrations of religion. Two things are greatly needed in the Fulton County poor-house—a sick room or hospital, and two bath-rooms. Not long ago three men, sick with chronic ailments, all past the prime of life, weak and consequently nervous, were confined in the rooms with twenty-five able-bodied men. Let any one imagine himself ill enough to lie in bed, suffering amid such surroundings! There is a bath-room, but it is not serviceable, for in winter water spilled on the floor freezes immediately. Consequently, whenever a pauper wishes to perform his ablutions, there is no other way but to carry the water in pails to the warmer rooms. The enforcement of cleanliness under such conditions must require the strictest discipline, and to the old and feeble is a positive cruelty. These few instances will suffice to show the general demoralization of county poor-houses. It is to be regretted that such squalid institutions should be allowed the custody of insane paupers.

These poor creatures, sick in mind and body, fare the worst of all the inmates. They are thrust away, by themselves, into wretched out-buildings, and receive but little attention. Needing constant medical attendance, they are visited perhaps once

or twice each week by underpaid physicians, whose salaries average only \$325 per year. If one is found with a blackened eye or other injuries, there is no record kept to tell what caused it. It is common practice to apply restraint at the will of an untrained attendant or employé when, in his judgment, it is supposed to be needed. In one instance the physician present was not able to name the mode of restraint exhibited. He claimed that he did not know of its existence in the institution, and yet it was ascertained that it had been frequently used by an attendant. While it is generally conceded that a wholesome diet is of great importance in the treatment of insane patients, the food furnished pauper lunatics is regulated by the cook or some other employé of the poor-house. In a few instances only has a regular dietary been prescribed. Again, in the matter of bathing, it is a recognized necessity that there should be an abundant supply of pure water in every asylum where the insane are confined; yet this is a point in which the treatment of lunatics in the county asylums is most vitally defective. It is exceptional to find one of these places well supplied with water. With but few exceptions cold water only is supplied the bath-tubs, hot water being heated in kettles and carried to the tubs. As this necessitates considerable labor, it is usual at most of these institutions to bathe three or four patients in the same water. Indeed, in some poor-houses as many as five are bathed before the water is changed. As insane people frequently suffer from ulcerations of the body and other skin disorders, it appears marvelous that such a repulsive practice should have been permitted to exist for years without exciting widespread indignation. In one of the county asylums an assistant freely admitted that it was customary to use the same water for five or six patients. "We cannot afford to waste our water," he said.

As to the sleeping accommodations—for lunatics need sleep more than people of healthy minds—they have been found to be entirely inadequate. The beds in many asylums are simply too vile for description. The sheets are changed one each week, the other doing service for two weeks. It is a common thing for two patients to occupy the same bed. That two ordinary sick persons should be compelled to lie together is an idea sufficiently repugnant; but how much worse it is when the two persons are insane! Many insane people need constant care and attention, and this does not apply to the violent and destructive cases only, but to the broken down and feeble. The quality of this service should be of a superior order. An examination of the county poor-houses shows that there is an average of one attendant to twenty patients; but this estimate does not represent the actual state of affairs, for many of the able-bodied paupers are counted as attendants. In the insane department of one poor-house, containing nearly 400 inmates, there was found to be but one attendant in charge of seventy-nine patients. Here were found epileptics lying about on the floors, many of them in extreme disorder, untidy and unkempt. In addition to the utter inadequacy of the number of attendants for day purposes found almost everywhere, it should be stated that no night supervision whatever is provided. At bed-time the patients are locked in their rooms or dormitories, and left alone in darkness. The attendants retire to their own rooms, often in a remote part of the building, and from that time until morning no care whatever is given to these unfortunates. The inhumanity of such lack of attendance requires no comment. It is disgraceful, not only to the counties, but to the State also.

In view of the fact that the State is erecting an airy, commodious asylum for insane criminals near Fishkill, it seems extraordinary that some means have not been provided for the proper care of the lunatics who are innocent of crime, now confined in the county poor-houses. The following extract, taken from the record of proceedings of the Cortland County Board of Supervisors, will show how poorly adapted such officials are to care



YATES COUNTY POOR-HOUSE—REAR VIEW.

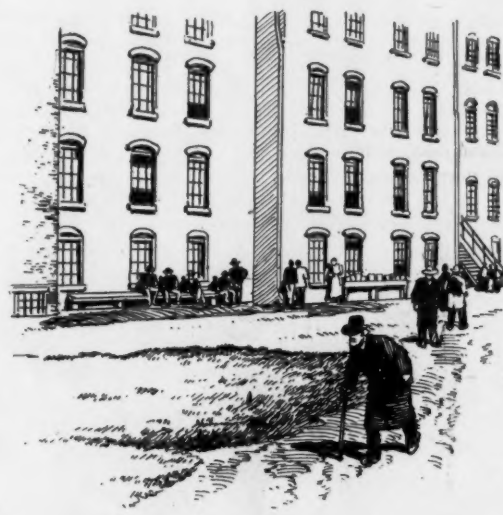
for the insane. On Tuesday, December 3d, 1889, it was resolved that, "Whereas, the uniform experience in this county verifies the fact that this class of unfortunates (the indigent, chronic insane) is better cared for, and at less expense, in the county institutions," therefore in its judgment all indigent, chronic insane persons should be cared for in county asylums.

A greater display of ignorance and inhumanity has seldom been seen. How can the insane be better cared for in institutions where they have almost no attendance by day and absolutely none at night; where the medical attendance is inadequate; where the diet is poor; where there are no proper hospital arrangements, bathing facilities, and means of occupation or amusement?

The entire system of county charity is based upon a parsimonious economy. In Cortland County the average cost of maintaining paupers, including attendance, was last year 88 cents per capita a week. In 1888 the cost per capita was only 85 cents. In Greene County the weekly average was 73 cents, or only \$38.02 per capita a year. It seems incredible that human beings can be lodged, clothed, and fed for a twelvemonth on so small an amount. A horse could not be stabled for twice the sum.

It has been estimated by Dr. Stephen Smith, ex-Commissioner

in Lunacy, that the average per capita expenditure for suitable attendance alone should not be less than \$1.50 per patient per week. The necessity, therefore, of some speedy provision being made by the State to remove insane paupers from county almshouses cannot be too strongly urged. The value of the property devoted to charitable, correctional, and reformatory purposes in the State amounts to about \$57,600,000. Of this sum the fifty-eight exempt counties own a vested interest amounting to only \$2,760,949. Again, six counties own about \$1,067,000, leaving fifty-two counties with the ridiculously small sum of about \$1,537,000 as representing the value of their poor-house property. It is interesting to know that the six counties referred to have a



SENECA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE BUILDINGS—REAR ELEVATION.

higher per capita average of expenses than the others, which shows that paupers are better provided for in such institutions. The average weekly expense for each person supported in the Albany County poor-house in 1888 was \$2.50; in Erie County, \$2.26; in Oneida County, \$1.63; in Orange County, \$1.54; in Rensselaer County, \$2.22; and in Chautauqua County, \$1.35.

It cannot be doubted that there is room for improvement even in these institutions. A comparison with the weekly cost per capita of persons maintained in the State asylums will render this obvious. The New York State Lunatic Asylum expended, in 1888, \$5.02 per week for each inmate; the State Institution for the Blind, \$5.84; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, \$5.82, and so on. There are only four State asylums that spend less than \$3, the lowest average being that of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, which spent \$2.43. These figures verify the reports of abuses in county institutions, for if the State exercises a reasonable economy in the management of its charities, the conclusion is inevitable that the counties, for the most part, administer such affairs with barbarous parsimony.

The weekly reports of the Health Department in New York City show that of those who live to be above the age of sixty-five, one in three dies in a public institution. It is the duty of the State to see that these unfortunates are properly cared for and to pass such laws as will effectually do away with the abominations practiced in many of our county poor-houses.

John P. Ritter

HOME DECORATION.

WOMEN are apt to smile nowadays when critics say they only half express themselves in beautifying their homes, and that they are embarrassed by their own ideas. On the contrary, they know that they have gained independence by an almost unconscious education in art, and in their way are no more cowardly regarding criticism than Raphael was when he designed the hangings of the Vatican. An eye for color involves an eye for effect, and out of these grow what an artist calls his "divine ideas," and a woman denominates "knack."

Perhaps the newest of the recent "rages" in beautifying houses is that of wall coverings called hangings. Luxury looks over its shoulder now at wall-paper for the more elegant apartments of the house, even though it be silk finished and of great beauty. Damasks in two tones of one color, with a superb sheen and contrasting shadows in Renaissance and mediæval patterns, are not more stately for walls than are floral designs, such as Nile green with passion-flowers of extreme size in silver white, and foliage of softest sage and olive tints; or huge azaleas in pinkish pomegranate upon a darker tone, deepening to terra-cotta. Plain satins follow these in beauty of effect, the English "Liberty" makes, with their peculiar metallic brilliancy and sinuous elegance, giving them great favor. The usual mode of using these satins is in shallow plaits, while the damasks, of extreme width and weight, are applied smoothly. "Liberty" silks for wall hangings are either monotonous of color or are stamped with a design of flowers, foliage, or arabesques of one color upon pale groundings, chiefly cream white. "Morris" chintzes for walls are either repped or stippled as to groundings, and have the pattern either outlined or solid. One may find every color, and many exquisite mixtures of color, in these fine fabrics, which are applied smoothly. A charming combination for a nursery has a pattern of delicately shaded flowers in wreaths and bunches, with a deep frieze in a single color, illustrating Mother Goose romances. For plain living-rooms a new jute textile is introduced. Favorite tones are delicate sage greens, tans, and grays, with an almost imperceptible stripe of paler tone, and a small diaper figure woven at intervals upon the surface. This figure has the effect of hand work, and is usually grayish-white.

THE APPALLING DISASTER IN
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHILE the first reports as to the destruction caused by the terrific tornado which swept over Louisville, Ky., and other points in that State, Illinois, and Tennessee, on the night of the 27th inst., prove to have been exaggerated, the completer accounts show that the calamity was one of the most appalling of recent years. The storm seems to have started in southwestern Nebraska, whence it traveled eastward nearly 2,000 miles, spending its force in a series of tornadoes which laid waste everything in their path. One hurricane struck Metropolis, Ill., and it was ruined. Another wiped out the town of Bowling Green, while Parkland, a suburb of Louisville, was obliterated.

Scarcely a town in the vicinity of the border line of Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana escaped the ravages of these tornadoes, while the main track of the cyclone was marked by high winds, floods and heavy rainfall.

The storm burst over Louisville shortly after eight o'clock in the evening, and lasted only two or three minutes; then the skies cleared of the sweeping clouds, and the moon came out to shed its light upon a scene of frightful desolation. Whole blocks of houses had been mowed down, demolished, crushed to splinters. Hundreds of men, women, and children were buried in the shattered ruins, and the howling of the storm was quickly superseded by the frightful cries of those out of whom the life had not been altogether crushed.

The wrecked portion of the city lies between Eighteenth Street, Broadway, Eleventh, and Main streets, the tornado having passed diagonally across the section, which is probably a mile square. Probably the greatest loss of life occurred at the Falls City Hall, which was in the centre of the tornado. In the lower rooms of the hall were from 50 to 75 children, with their mothers and other relatives, taking dancing lessons. There were at least 125 persons on the lower floors and 75 more were attending a lodge meeting on the upper floor when the wind struck the building. The entire structure in less than five minutes was a shapeless mass of brick and mortar, burying over 200 helpless victims in the ruins, of whom few escaped uninjured.

Along Main Street the path of the storm extended from Sixth to Eleventh streets, and not a single building in the area was left standing. Occasionally a massive stone or iron front still stood intact, while all of the rest of the structure proper had been swept entirely away. In the course of the storm lay the prized tobacco market of the city, and now the warehouses almost to the last one are in ruins.

The total number of buildings destroyed is estimated at 250, while the loss of life is variously stated at from 100 to 500. At this writing over seventy bodies have been recovered from the ruins. The number of persons injured is very large. The damage to property is estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. At Jeffersonville, Ind., just across the river, 150 houses were destroyed, and the loss will aggregate \$500,000.

At Metropolis, Ill., the storm cut a clean swath about a quarter of a mile wide clear across the town, wrecking property of all descriptions, and burying men, women, and children in the wreckage of falling buildings. It is reported that several hundred people were killed or wounded. Between 200 and 300 houses were swept from their foundations and dashed to pieces above the heads of their unfortunate occupants. Every church and other prominent building in the place is either destroyed or badly damaged, including two school-houses, the court-house and jail, and many smaller structures.

INADEQUATE CONGRESSIONAL
SALARIES.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing of the salaries of Congressmen, says: "One of the quiet, conservative ladies of Washington is the wife of the Speaker of the House. Mrs. Reed shares with Mrs. Ingalls and Mrs. Samuel Randall the honor of living unassumingly and yet commanding the respect and liking of every circle at the Capital. She has never for a minute had her head turned by the gayeties here, and her life has been as sensible as in her own home in Portland. She is a pretty woman, plump, of medium height, with her brown hair waved about a face almost as dimpled as a baby's. She sees the humorous side of things, and says that both she and her husband enjoy every feature of Washington life except the society whirl. When I approached the subject of Congressional salaries, she repeated my question laughingly, and said:

PURE,
SOLUBLE,
Delicious.

THE FOREMOST COCOA OF EUROPE,
THE COMING ONE OF AMERICA.
Easily Digested—Made Instantly.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT
THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS.
The Original—Take no other.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"Best & Goes Farthest—Largest Sale in the World—Once Tried, Always Used."

"Live? I cannot tell, for I have never lived in Washington. I have always existed in a hotel. Even existence here is well-nigh impossible within the salary, for there are expenses which a private citizen never has. A Senator's wife might be able to live on it, for she comes for six years, and it is easier to live six years on \$30,000 than two years on \$10,000. They can lease a house with a feeling of comparative permanency, and need not keep up a separate home in their native cities; but a member's wife must either board, or have an auction when her husband's successor comes. Comparatively few representatives have any incomes outside of their salaries, and many of them claim with some justice that if they had served their profession instead of the Government they would have had something of a bank account. The opinion is widespread that \$5,000 is a large salary, for it is five times as much as the average citizen receives; but the expenses, instead of being commensurate, are ten times as much. If a woman, in official life here, does what her position demands in a social way, she must have a carriage and suitable gowns, and the expense of both all women know."

A TREE 6,000 YEARS OLD.

THE London Globe says: "With an antiquity rivaling, probably exceeding, that of the pyramids of Egypt, and a reputation scarcely inferior, it is remarkable how little notice has been taken of the death of the colossal dragon-tree of Orotava. This gigantic, hoary-headed vegetable veteran died almost suddenly a few years ago.

"When Alonzo de Lugo, the conqueror of Tenerife, came to Orotava, in 1493, he spared the tree, but, scandalized at the profane mysteries which had taken place in its interior, he converted its hollowness into a chapel for holy mass. Humboldt, in 1790, gives its height as 'appearing about fifty or sixty feet, and its circumference near the roots at forty-five feet, and the diameter of the trunk at ten feet from the ground is still twelve English feet,' and he computed its age at 10,000 years.

"The opening was so large that a table was placed in it round which fourteen persons could seat themselves, and a staircase in the interior conducted the visitor up to the height whence the branches sprang. Slow indeed must have been its growth; for 400 years after the visit of the first navigators Le Dru measured the tree most carefully, proving that during that long period the increase had been only one foot at the base, the other dimensions being practically identical.

"The old tree, moderately credited with 6,000 years of life, has gone the way of all trees, but most felicitously the Marquisa del Sanzol has planted on its exact site a seedling derived from its most ancient progenitor, and this youngster is now a healthy plant some four feet high, looking—in shape only—exactly like a fine long carrot, lightly stuck in the ground by its taper end, and surmounted by a crown of sword-shaped leaves."

OUR CONSUMPTION OF TEA.

THIS is the only country in the world where tea is not taxed. Even China does not allow the importation of foreign leaf without duty. Nineteenths of the tea sent here from England and Canada is of the poorest and most unwholesome grades. We are a Japan-drinking people. In round numbers we consume of

Japan tea.....	Pounds.
Green tea.....	42,000,000
Oolong tea.....	14,000,000
Congou and sorts.....	16,000,000
	7,000,000

Fully three-fourths of the tea imported from England is the commoner grades of Congou.

REFORMERS are a curious class;

They're full as they can hold
Of schemes to benefit the race,
Ideas new and old.

A million things they'd do if they

Were mayors or presidents;

One thing alone they lack, alas!

And that is—common sense.

Chicago Tribune.

Our New Salesrooms.

Last week we invited attention to the new Salesroom in the basement, and to the sale there of Silks and Dress Goods, at very moderate prices.

This week we mention the extensive alterations and additions on the Second Floor of our store, which give greatly increased facilities in our Dress-making Department for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

The space occupied by the stocks of Black Goods and Cloths has been noticeably enlarged; and the room for Ladies' Underwear and for Infants' Goods nearly doubled.

Visitors will find a new elevator near the Broadway door.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th Street,
New York.

B. Altman & Co.,

18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.,
NEW YORK.

THE
Fasso Corset.

This Corset, after its many years' trial, both in Europe and in this country, has been found and acknowledged to be superior in every particular to all others. It has served as a model for many imitations, none of which have ever equaled it in form, finish or material.

As each Corset is cut, basted and finished with the same care that is given to the making of a Dress Waist, it has that accuracy and symmetry which it is IMPOSSIBLE to obtain in machine-made goods.

Its points of excellence are a long, tapering waist, gracefully curved back, perfectly-shaped and easily-fitting hips, with the lines of the bust and shoulders so proportioned in each model as to insure the greatest advantage in appearance, while affording perfect ease to the wearer.

It is made in 16 models (every pair sold being fitted to the wearer by experienced fitters), and of a variety of materials, which include Coutille, Linen, Wool, Kid, Brocade, Silk and Satin, &c., &c.

Sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL
CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES
AS WELL AS
Beautifies the Skin
No other cosmetic will do it.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmonious we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeits of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the highest rank (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the best and most harmless of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

Arnold,
Constable & Co.

PARASOLS.

LONDON AND PARIS
Spring Styles.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Broadway & 19th St.

NEW YORK.



These two new styles are made of fine French Satteen, patterned after the finest French Corsets.

They are superior to imported Corsets in being boned with Coraline, which will neither wrinkle nor break. All other Corsets are boned with horn or reed, which will break, or with cord, which will not give proper support.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WARNER BROS.,
NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Londonderry
SPRING LITHIA WATER

SPARKLING AND STILL.
FINEST TABLE WATER
ON THE MARKET.
Used at all leading HOTELS and CLUBS.
Sold by first-class Grocers and Druggists.
Main Office, Nashua, N. H. New York, 323 Broadway.
Send for Pamphlet.

Darlington,
Runk & Co.

THE
CAMARGO
CORSET. FAULTLESS IN SHAPE.
PERFECTION IN FINISH.
HIGHEST IN QUALITY.

In 10 models and a special shape for Equestriennes, SHORT AND LONG WAISTED, made of GRAY AND WHITE FRENCH COUTIL AND BLACK SATEEN. The sale of the above Corsets has steadily increased since it was introduced by us, two years ago, and it is pronounced the most comfortable and best-fitting Corset imported.

It is made in Paris expressly to our order, and its sale in the United States is confined exclusively to our Firm.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

1126 & 1128 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia

THE COREANS HAVE GOOD APPETITES.

A WRITER in *Current Literature* says, the Corean is the greatest eater in the world, and more than any other man in the world he lives to eat. The average man the country over eats everything he can get his teeth on, and he will take a dozen meals a day if he have the chance. The writer adds: "I had sixteen chair-bearers in a trip which I took into the interior, and these bearers stopped at every village and almost every house to rest and feed. They would dart off one by one into fields of turnips by the wayside, and for the next half-mile would go along eating raw turnips."

"The bigger a man's stomach is in Corea, the more wealthy he is supposed to be, and you see pot-bellied youngsters everywhere you go. A Corean has a short sack, which comes down just below the middle of his waist, and his full, baggy pantaloons are tied up under this. Some of the baby boys have outgrown the size of their jackets, and you see a belt of fat, yellow skin between the ends of the pantaloons and the beginning of the coat."

"Some of the wealthy ones wear bustles over their abdomens in order to increase the size of their fronts. The king usually makes a present to those who have an audience with him. He sent a lot of provisions to the American generals a few days after they arrived in Corea to reorganize the army, and there is no lack of good things in the palace. The Corean country produces good meat, and the Coreans are greater meat-eaters than the Chinese or the Japanese."

POLAR EXPLORATION.

DR. NANSEN, the arctic explorer, in a lecture before the Geografiske Selskab at Christiania, explaining his plans for a North Pole expedition, advocated the employment of a ship built with a special view to strength, and having its sides constructed at such an angle that, instead of being crushed by the ice, the vessel will be raised by it. The route proposed by Dr. Nansen is through the Behring Straits, where advantage is to be taken of the favorable current to carry the vessel northward, and thus attempt to reach the New Siberian islands as soon as possible. Here the vessel would enter the ice-floes, and would proceed toward the North Pole, in which direction the current would probably carry it.

It kills pain, we refer to Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain. Price 25 cents.

A quarter of a dollar will purchase anywhere a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

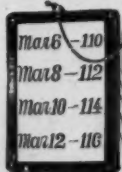
The fashionable ladies corrective tonic is Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned tonic.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER." cures
Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Catarrh, and diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, no better remedy can be found than "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Sold everywhere, 25 cents.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



**GAIN
ONE POUND
A Day.**

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

ENGLISH MILLIONAIRES.

A WRITER in *Chatter* says: "One ceases to wonder at the amount of British capital seeking investment in the United States after looking over a year's record of money left by them within the United Kingdom, the 'personalities' of dead Britain, or of deceased residents of Great Britain, sworn to in 1889 for purposes of probate and of succession of duty reaching imposing sums. One dry-goods jobber in Manchester died possessed of \$1,500,000 of personal property; a Clyde ship-builder comes next with \$5,300,000, and a member of the great banking house of the great Barings follows hard upon with \$4,500,000."

"A scion of the House of Orleans, Count Gref-fuile, died possessed of \$3,300,000 in England; and a Scottish peer, the Earl of Levan and Melville, left for division among his heirs \$2,600,000. What we call millionaires—nobody there with less than \$5,000,000 being so denominated—were numerous. Manchester alone had ten of them ranging from \$2,100,000 of 'personality' to \$1,000,000. James Jameson, the great Dublin distiller, left \$2,400,000 of hard cash, or what may be called its portable equivalent, and in England Brewer Dan Thwaites left \$2,300,000."

"A Cork brewer, W. H. Crawford, had a sworn 'personality' of \$1,600,000, and there were eight other deceased brewers whose estates were liable to succession duty on \$6,000,000. It is figures like these that impress on the English mind the idea that there is in beer, as there was in Dr. Johnson's day, 'the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dream of avarice.'"

"Even the railroad magnates left a less impressive aggregate, though one of them—Sir Daniel Gooch, chairman of the Great Western—died possessed of \$3,200,000, and of two railroad engineers one was worth \$800,000 and the other \$440,000."

"The richest representative of the iron industry, who died in 1889, was a manufacturer of plows, worth \$1,100,000—a sum exceeded by the 'personality' of a London gas-fitter, whose heirs divided the snug little sum of \$1,200,000. But even he does not come up to John Nevill, baker—who ever heard of a millionaire baker on this side of the Atlantic?—whose 'personality' is sworn at \$1,400,000."

"It must be remembered that all this is in personal or movable property, and that real estate does not count in the enumeration, not being liable to succession duty."

DOUGLAS & JONES,

[Members of the New York Stock Exchange.]
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Waves, for elderly ladies, \$4.00 to \$7.00. Switches, etc., at all prices. Wigs a specialty. Try
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P. S.—Use Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin and scalp for sale at all druggists, or by mail, 50 cents.

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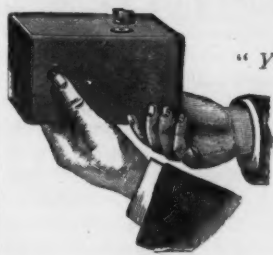
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15,000 acres of Alabama Pine Land for \$2.50 an acre. Railroad through it. Joins DEER PARK. See picture in this paper of March 15th, 1890. Address, GEO. D. CHAFFER, Shelbyville, Ill.

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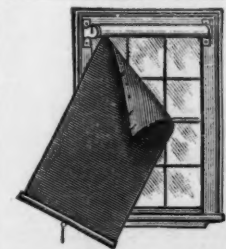
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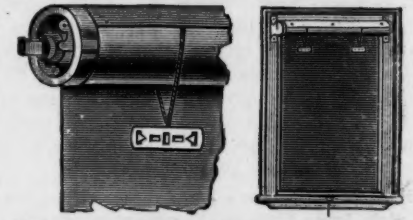
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ANTI-KUM-OFF

Window Shade Fasteners prevent all such accidents.



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50 Agents and House Canvassers Wanted in every city and town where the shade makers are not supplied. Thousands of families buy them for shades already up. For outfit and terms address

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EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15th, 1889.

Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the piano which I ordered from you for a Christmas present to my mother has been received. My mother joins me in expressing to you our great satisfaction with the piano, its tone being very sweet, sympathetic and powerful, and the touch and action all that could be desired. The case is beautiful in design and finish. I thank you for the careful attention you have given to this order.

Yours truly,
Russell B. Harrison

To Messrs. J. & C. FISCHER,
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IS Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."

—Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.
"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

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Sold by all Druggists.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
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\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

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POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting nervous diseases of both sexes. 100 degrees of Electricity. Guaranteed latest improved, most powerful MEDICAL SUSPENSORY. ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD. Electric free with Male Belts. Pamphlet free. R. W. J. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

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Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

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nervous sufferers from youthful folly, loss of manhood, weakness of body, mind, etc. I will mail you a copy of the "Magic Mirror." "REE" contains the mode of a simple and certain means of cure. Address Dr. F. B. Clarke, East Haddam, Conn.

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Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure piles when all other remedies have failed. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00 per box. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Proprietors, Cleveland, O.

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PEOPLE! WEIGHT REDUCED WITHOUT STARVATION DIET. Treatise & instruction for 6 stamps. E. LYNTON, 19 Park Place, New York

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Subscription price, \$4 per year.

THE MORTALITY FROM THE GRIP.

THE Medical and Surgical Reporter reviews the progress of the grip, and reaches the conclusion that the total mortality due to the disease has been 12,000 during the seven weeks in which it lasted. The Philadelphia Press thinks that this is, if anything, an underestimate. The New York State Board of Health has compiled from its returns of deaths sufficient evidence to lead to the conclusion that the deaths in that State alone has reached 5,000. As New York holds about one-twelfth of the population of the Union, the estimate of the Reporter is probably not half of the whole—even after making allowance for the larger relative mortality of New York City, as compared with cities in the rest of the country, and of the State, in comparison with other States. The Press says: "Beginning with Boston, which shows the largest relative death-rate, the mortality arising from the disease in the main decreased as it moved westward and South. The disease was first distinctly reported in this country on December 21st, and was noted earlier at Boston than elsewhere. Up to February 8th the increased mortality in the different cities of the country was as follows in its total and in the increased percentage added to the death-rate, which measures the relative rise in mortality due to the disease:

Cities.	Est. Population.	Inc. Per cent.	Deaths.	Deaths Under 5
Boston	420,000	2.11	885	136
New York	1,500,000	1.97	2,908	512
Philadelphia	1,000,000	1.29	1,344	111
Cleveland	275,000	1.51	363	129
Chicago	900,000	1.39	1,500	774
Baltimore	450,000	.30	163	119
Washington	230,000	.70	178	—
Cincinnati	325,000	.69	165	—
St. Louis	500,000	.49	192	—
	5,600,000		7,273	

"It will be seen that, while the percentage of increase to the mortality of Chicago is less than that of Philadelphia, the aggregate of deaths is greater. The proportion of children affected was far larger in the Western cities and of adults in the Eastern cities, and the wandering population of Washington gave it a far larger relative mortality than Baltimore, although the two cities are near each other and under analogous conditions.

"The present population included in the cities grouped in these statistics of grip mortality is about one-third of our total city population and one-twelfth of the estimated number of inhabitants in the United States. Southern cities were little, if at all, affected by the grip, although it reached the Pacific coast. Deducting the population of the Southern States in which it appeared little, if at all—Charleston, S. C., had but two deaths, for instance, and the aggregate population directly affected by the grip was at least 40,000,000. If an eighth of this population gave a mortality of 7,273, it is not an overestimate to conclude that the remaining seven-eighths furnished at least twice as many more. This would give an aggregate of about 22,000 as a low estimate of the increased mortality from the middle of December to the middle of February, and agrees with the deductions from the known mortality in New York State."

A CROWN SOLD AT AUCTION.

A CROWN was recently sold by auction at Singapore. It is of pure gold, studded with about a thousand brilliants, some of which are of twelve-carat weight, and it is historical, for it was worn by Malay Sultans and sold for behoof of the estate of the late Sultan of Perak. The value was estimated at about \$37,000, but it is not stated what the crown fetched.

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A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them. E. GRILLON, 27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all Druggists.



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HOW TO ACQUIRE AND RETAIN IT. How to remove Pimples, Wrinkles, Freckles and Superfluous Hair; to Develop the Form; to Increase or Reduce Flesh; to Color and Restore the Hair, Brows and Lashes, and to Beautify the Complexion. A book of interest to every lady. Sent (sealed) for 6 cts., to pay postage. It contains many hints, testimonials and valuable receipts (easily prepared at home), and shows how to obtain free samples of Cosmetics. MADAME LAUTIER, 124 West 23d St., New York City. Cosmetic Artists. Mention this paper.

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Those not so prudent, who have become sufferers from torpid liver, biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," or from any of the innumerable diseases caused by impure blood, will find the "Golden Medical Discovery" a positive remedy for such diseases.

Especially has the "Discovery" produced the most marvelous cures of all manner of Skin and Scalp diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, and kindred diseases. Not less wonderful, have been the cures effected by it in cases of "Fever-sores," "White Swellings," "Hip-joint Disease," and old sores or ulcers. It arouses all the excretory organs into activity, thereby cleansing and purifying the system, freeing it from all manner of blood-poisons, no matter from what source they have arisen.

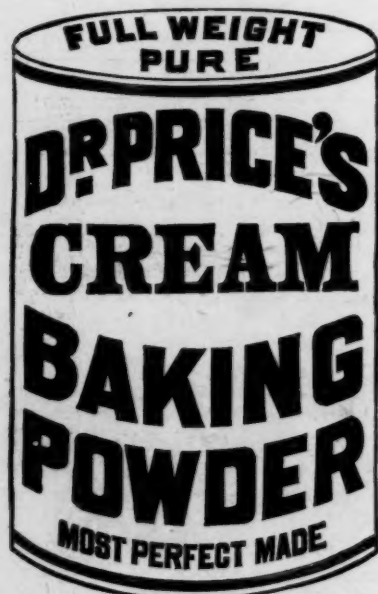
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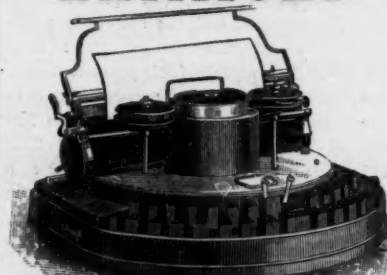
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